

61- HQ-6580

SECTION 5

SECTION 5
SERIALS 221-282

SERIALS 221-282



61-HQ-6580-5

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SHAW-WALKER 18-23735

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **100-7987**

REPORT MADE AT RICHMOND	DATE WHEN MADE 4-26-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4-21-50	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> /GTC b7C
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, W.A.S.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Telephone number, in Alexandria, Va. to which calls were placed in March and June of 1949 from residence in Palisades, N.Y. where subject was staying, is listed to a consulting engineer with offices in Washington, D.C. and New York City. Wife is prominent civic leader and practicing physician in Alexandria, Va., couple having come to this city from New York in 1942. reportedly divides time between New York and Washington when not traveling around the world. No references in Richmond indices on or his wife. b7C

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA:

Reference teletype stated that subject is a journalist specializing in Far East, and was named by a reliable informant as an important member in a Soviet spy ring in China from 1928 to 1932. She reportedly resided with Palisades, New York during March and June of 1949, and NYC informant advised that toll calls were made from that residence on March 5, March 9, and June 27, 1949 to Alexandria, Virginia at and Richmond was requested to ascertain the identity and background of the person to whom the above telephone number was listed. b2
b7C

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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DATE **8-11-42**

BY

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INDEXED - 24

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The Alexandria telephone directory reflects that [redacted]
[redacted] Alexandria, Virginia, has
telephone number [redacted]

The 1950 Alexandria City Directory lists [redacted]
[redacted] wife, [redacted] as residing at [redacted] Alexandria, b7C
Virginia.

The records of the Retail Merchants Association, Alexandria,
Virginia, were checked by the writer and contained the following information:

Dr. Wm. T.
In a report dated April 29, 1943 to the Credit Bureau of
Greater New York, 393 - 7th Avenue, New York City, it was stated that b7C
[redacted] residence, [redacted] Alexandria, Virginia,
was a practicing physician in Alexandria, Virginia for the past year with
offices at [redacted] in Alexandria, Virginia. She and her husband,
[redacted] came to Alexandria from New York.

A news clipping from the Alexandria Gazette in January of
1950 revealed that [redacted] of the b7C
Alexandria Hospital Medical Staff, and was the first woman physician ever
to hold that office. She was described as a graduate of Cornell University
and commenced the practice of Pediatrics in Alexandria, Virginia in 1942.
She was active in community health programs in Alexandria and has been
President of the Alexandria Visiting Nurses Association, and the Welfare
Council of Alexandria since 1946. She was also Vice-President of the Hospital
Service Agency, which administers Community Chest Hospital funds for the
Washington area.

A news item in the Alexandria Gazette dated April 25, 1948
stated that three local chapters of Beta Sigma Phi Sorority have named
[redacted] noted Alexandria Pediatrician, as the outstanding
woman of the year, elected from candidates selected by leading Alexandria
citizens. Her husband, [redacted] was described as a consulting
engineer. The Doctor has been married eight years, was born in New Haven,
Connecticut, and has lived in Boston, Massachusetts, and later in Slingerlands,
New York, just outside of Albany. She has [redacted]
[redacted] and a [redacted] This article stated that her husband,
[redacted] has offices in Washington, D.C. and New York City,
and divides his time between those two cities when he is not making business
trips to foreign countries throughout the world.

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A news item in the Alexandria Gazette dated May 2, 1949 on [] b7C
[] describes her [] as being a Junior at
Harvard University, and [] as being a Freshman at Yale University.
She was educated at Connecticut College and did graduate work at Radcliffe
College, and Cornell Medical School. She has an honorary degree in Delta
Omega from Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene, according to this
article, and is a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics and the
American Board of Pediatrics.

The Washington, D.C. telephone directory lists [] b7C
[] as being a consulting engineer with offices at []
N.W., Washington, D.C.

The indices of the Richmond Office do not contain any reference b7C
to [] or to []

The New York, Albany and Washington Field Offices were requested
by teletype dated April 21, 1950 to furnish results of indices check on the
above two names.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

RH 100-7987

REFERENCES:

Teletype from New York dated 4-19-50.

Teletype to New York, Albany and Washington Field
dated 4-21-50.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

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FILE NO. 100-30912

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 4/27/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/24-26/50	REPORT MADE BY HAROLD F. DODGE <div style="text-align: right;">DRU</div>
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Haynes Foundation originally endowed on 9/2/26 by JOHN RANDOLPH HAYNES, a wealthy Los Angeles physician and surgeon, as a charitable institution to study, conduct research, and publish information on social, industrial, educational, and living conditions. In 1927, HAYNES described by source of unknown reliability to be wealthy radical. No evidence Los Angeles files that Haynes Foundation used to further Communist causes. ANNE M. MUMFORD, who has been Executive Secretary of Haynes Foundation for many years, described as an educator. She is not known to Los Angeles Office as Communist Party member or Communist sympathizer.

Classified 10/19/83

- P -

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL
ON 03-28-2005

DETAILS:

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By teletype dated April 20, 1950, the New York Office advised that [Informant] of known reliability, advised in March 1950 that subject in 1941 requested ANNE M. MUMFORD, Executive Secretary of the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation, 2324 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, for financial assistance while she prepared a book; that subject had then just returned from China where she was a correspondent for the "Manchester Guardian".

The informant stated that MUMFORD relayed AGNES SMEDLEY's request to a Dr. GALEN FISHER, of the Institute of Pacific Relations in San Francisco, and asked if the Institute of Pacific Relations would aid subject. MUMFORD informed FISHER that subject's book would be based on her observation in China "especially along the Yangtze where she spent a long time with the

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COPY IN FILE CLASS. BY <i>[initials]</i> REASON FOR <i>[initials]</i> DATE OF REVIEW <i>8-11-82</i>		CONFIDENTIAL	

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Nationalist Army as well as the Red Army." Informant continued that Dr. FISHER referred the request to Institute of Pacific Relations headquarters in New York City, and the final disposition of the request was not known to the informant.

The Los Angeles Office was requested to identify ANNE M. MUMFORD and the Haynes Foundation.

HAYNES FOUNDATION

At the Los Angeles Public Library, a copy of the Declaration of Trust of the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation was examined and reflected that this Foundation was originally endowed on September 2, 1926 through a gift of certain stocks and bonds. The individuals making the endowment were JOHN RANDOLPH HAYNES and his wife, DORA HAYNES. The Declaration of Trust stated that the Foundation was to be operated exclusively for charitable purposes and for promoting the well-being of mankind; that it was to study, conduct research, and publish information regarding civic, economic, social, industrial, educational, and living conditions, particularly of the working people.

According to the Declaration of Trust, the Foundation was permitted to organize, assist in organizing, and to maintain educational and other charitable activities, agencies, and institutions.

The first President of the Foundation was JOHN RANDOLPH HAYNES, and at the time the trust was started ANNE M. MUMFORD was one of the trustees.

Also at the Public Library was a pamphlet entitled "The General Purpose and Progress for the Year 1947-48 of the Haynes Foundation". In this booklet, it was stated that the purpose of the Foundation was to carry on the interests of the founders in everything tending to promote civic and economic progress, in assisting to improve the physical and educational standards of our people, and in helping in matters designed to better conditions under which working people live and labor. This pamphlet stated that the trustees of the Foundation had decided that, according to the original plans of the founders, the Foundation would concentrate its efforts in the Los Angeles region and pursuant to such a plan the Foundation has published a number of booklets and articles dealing with civic and economic problems in the Los Angeles area, such as housing problems, problems in local Government, wages in the Los Angeles area, and production costs in the Los Angeles

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area. According to the booklet, in 1948 the Administrative Staff of the Foundation consisted of the following: Executive Secretary - ANNE M. MUMFORD; Assistant Secretary - SUZANNE REYNOLDS; Publication Secretaries - PHYLLIS DEBENEDETTO, BESSIE GEROLAMO, and DOLORES LAVIENE.

The Research Staff consisted of the following: [redacted]
Consultant on Foreign Government; [redacted] Economist; [redacted]
Sociologist; [redacted] Senior Research Assistant.

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The Board of Trustees was composed of the following individuals: President - FRANCES E. LINDLEY; First Vice President - REMSEN D. BIRD; Second Vice President - E. F. SCATTERGOOD; Secretary - ANNE M. MUMFORD; EDWIN A. COTTRELL; REGINALD D. JOHNSON; JOHN HENRY RUSSELL; GORDON S. WATKINS; Mrs. WALTER LINDLEY.

The publication "Who's Who in California" for the years 1928-29 states that JOHN RANDOLPH HAYNES was born at Fairmont Springs, Pennsylvania, on June 13, 1853; that he was a physician and surgeon who began his medical practice in Los Angeles in 1887; that he was extremely active in civic affairs in Los Angeles and was instrumental in drafting the initiative, referendum, and recall provisions which became part of the Los Angeles city charter.

The publication further reflected that HAYNES had been a member of a great number of organizations, civic and social, in the Los Angeles area.

By letter dated July 2, 1942, the Washington Field Office forwarded a photostatic copy of a mimeographed article dated November 17, 1927 at Los Angeles which was marked "Confidential" and which was obtained from [redacted] whose reliability is not known. On page 5 of this article under the heading "American Civil Liberties Union" (hereinafter referred to as ACLU), it was stated that an Executive Committee meeting of the ACLU was held on Monday, November 7 (1927) and that at this meeting it was planned to hold another meeting of the committee, probably at the home of Mrs. (KATE CRANE) GARTZ either on November 21 or 28; that among those who will be invited to this meeting are Dr. JOHN R. HAYNES, [redacted] and other wealthy radicals. (U)

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The informant stated that at the November 7 meeting a report was made that the John R. Haynes Foundation, while not going directly for ACLU, will be made for the support of things that the ACLU stands for. It was also reported at this meeting that Dr. HAYNES is probably worth several millions of dollars and that his entire estate will go into the Haynes Foundation. (U)

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ANNE M. MUMFORD, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, HAYNES FOUNDATION

Information was received from the Retail Merchants Credit Association and the Registrar of Voters, Los Angeles County, by SE [] that Miss ANNE M. MUMFORD was born in Michigan, is about 48 years old, and resides at 423 South Commonwealth Avenue, Los Angeles; that she has been employed as Executive Secretary for the Haynes Foundation, 2324 South Figueroa Street, since 1926; that her salary in 1942 was approximately \$466 per month; that prior to her position as Executive Secretary to the Haynes Foundation she was secretary for Dr. HAYNES. In 1942 she registered as a member of one of the major political parties.

b2 In the first part of 1944, [Informant] of known reliability, made available a list of the committee members of the Committee of Inter-racial Progress, which committee had been authorized by the Los Angeles County Supervisors. The function of the committee was to analyze problems in the field of race relations and to present them to appropriate agencies for handling. Miss ANNE MUMFORD, 2324 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, was listed as a member of this committee. (U)

b2 Informant [] of known reliability, advised in December 1944 that an individual from the Haynes Foundation Library contacted [] who was employed as a switchboard operator and clerk at the Communist Party Headquarters at Los Angeles, relative to some material missing from the files of the Haynes Foundation Library and apparently assuming that the missing material was at the Communist Party Headquarters. This person was informed by [] that the material would be returned. (U)

b2 The "Evening Herald Express", a Los Angeles daily publication, in its issue of January 12, 1945 contained an article captioned "Yugoslav Relief Aid" which stated in substance that an organization had recently been formed under the title of "Los Angeles American Committee for Yugoslav Relief". The article stated that the Executive Committee was formed of sixteen individuals who met at the Biltmore Hotel on January 12, 1945 and that ANNE MUMFORD was a member of this committee. The article also stated that Dr. REMSEN D. BIRD (listed above as First Vice President of the Board of Trustees of the Haynes Foundation in 1947-48) was also a member of this committee. The article continued that this committee would seek sponsors for a campaign to provide money, food, clothing, and medicine to be sent to the suffering people of Yugoslavia.

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[In July 1948, Informant ☐ furnished information that ANNE M. MUMFORD was on the Executive Committee of the Committee on Human Relations, 139 North Broadway, Los Angeles, California. (U)]

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b7D

[Informant ☐ advised that in March 1944 the People's Educational Center held a series of lectures entitled "LAWSON Lectures--Growth of American Democracy" and that complimentary tickets to this series were mailed to Miss ANNE M. MUMFORD, Haynes Foundation, 2324 South Figueroa Street. It is noted that the People's Educational Center has been declared by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order #9835. (U)]

b2

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JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, according to Informant ☐ of known reliability, is a dominant Communist figure in the Hollywood motion picture industry. (U)]

P E N D I N G

L.A. 100-30912

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LEAD:

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California: Will report information concerning the subject obtained from the files of the Tenney Committee. Request for search of Tenney Committee files for information regarding AGNES SMEDLEY was contained in New York teletype to the Director, Washington Field, and Los Angeles, dated April 25, 1950.

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L.A. 100-30912

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Informant [redacted] See New York teletype to Director and Los Angeles dated April 20, 1950.

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[redacted] Washington, [redacted] information to the Washington Field Office, as reflected in Washington Field letter to Los Angeles dated July 2, 1942

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CNDI [redacted] who made this information available in the first part of 1944 to SA [redacted]

CNDI [redacted] who made this information available to SA [redacted] on December 7, 1944

(U)

CNDI [redacted] who made this information available to SA [redacted] on July 1, 1948

b2

CNDI [redacted] who furnished this information to SA [redacted] on April 8, 1948

b7D

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CNDI [redacted] who furnished this information in September 1949 to SE [redacted]

REFERENCES:

Bureau file #61-6488

Teletype from New York to Los Angeles dated April 20, 1950

serial 192

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Face Memorandum • UNITF • GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

April 28, 1950

SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 61-6580)

Transmitted herewith are five copies of the report of SA James T. O'Brien dated 4/28/50 at NY in this case.

The attention of the Bureau is directed to the fact that in the Administrative Section of this report there has been set forth information relative to RICHARD LAUTERBACH and the "National Guardian", official publication of the Progressive Party, ascertained to be subscribers to telephone numbers called by SMEDLEY. Information concerning [redacted], a subject in the phone calls MOCASE, also appears in this section of the report. In the event it may be deemed desirable to disseminate this section of the report by placing it in the details, these items should be given consideration. U

43 In ascertaining subscribers to numbers called from the [redacted] residence, where SMEDLEY was staying, it appeared that the number [redacted] was called on December 28, 1948. This is the firm of GREENBAUM, WOLFF and ERNST, Attorneys, of which MORRIS L. ERNST, noted attorney, is a member. This information does not appear in the enclosed report. U

It will be noted that data relating to the subscribers' numbers called from [redacted] residence, on whom derogatory information has been obtained, is the last part of the details of this report. This is to facilitate deleting this material from the details, in the event the Bureau decides that the connection between SMEDLEY and these persons, as shown in the report, appears too indefinite. U

5 encls.

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LOUIS ~~F~~ BUDENZ, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, New York City, and formerly managing editor of the "Daily Worker", East Coast Communist newspaper, and a Communist Party functionary until October, 1945, was interviewed by SA William J. McCarthy, Jr. on April 21, 24, 1950, and by SA's [redacted] and William J. McCarthy, Jr. on April 27, 1950. u

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Mr. BUDENZ advised that he first met AGNES SMEDLEY in either 1921 or 1922. He cannot presently place the date any more accurately than this. He stated the meeting took place in the office of the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION where BUDENZ was employed as the publicity director. The office was located on West 13th Street, New York City, and was right next door to the Communist publication "Masses". u

When BUDENZ met AGNES SMEDLEY, ROGER ~~B~~ BALDWIN, who was then and still is leader of the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, was present. No one else was present. u

When BUDENZ was introduced to AGNES SMEDLEY, she stated "You look like a Government man to me." BUDENZ stated ROGER BALDWIN advised Miss SMEDLEY that BUDENZ was not a Government man, but had been working with the group in the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION on strikes in St. Louis and other places and was a reliable person. u

BUDENZ cannot recall anything further about this particular meeting. He does recall the above meeting and a portion of the conversation reported above because it disturbed him to be called a Government man, as he was when first introduced to SMEDLEY. u

BUDENZ stated that it is his best recollection that he talked with BOB ~~D~~ DUNNE, who was then and who still is, according to BUDENZ, a Communist Party member, and he asked DUNNE about SMEDLEY. DUNNE told him that SMEDLEY was engaged in "spying" for the Soviet Union. BUDENZ stated no one else was present when he had his conversation with BOB DUNNE. He cannot place the date of this conversation other than to say that it was sometime around the time that he met AGNES SMEDLEY. u

It is his recollection that he met AGNES SMEDLEY again, possibly a few months after the first meeting, on 13th Street in front of the publication "Masses". BUDENZ cannot recall whether anyone else was present or not, but thinks that possibly the girl who was the business manager of the "Masses" may have been with SMEDLEY at the time. She was, u

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according to BUDENZ, a great admirer of SMEDLEY. BUDENZ thinks that possibly her first name was ~~FREDA~~. He stated she was married, in her early 20's, dark complected, and had a Joan-of-Arc type bobbed hair. He added that ~~MAX EASTMAN~~ was the editor of "Masses" at the time. u

BUDENZ stated at this second meeting with AGNES SMEDLEY, BUDENZ told her that he hoped that she had given up the idea of his being a Government man. She stated at this time: "I am doing secret work for India and the Soviet Union, and I like to know with whom I am dealing." BUDENZ stated that this is the only part of this conversation or the only thing about this meeting that he can recall. u

BUDENZ stated that from 1922 until the late 1930's, he heard about AGNES SMEDLEY now and then, but he cannot recall anything pertinent concerning her. u

He added that sometime between 1935 and 1940, an incident did occur which he recalls. He stated that he was the labor editor of the "Daily Worker" at the time and he was assigned to work one Sunday, and some piece of business came up in connection with AGNES SMEDLEY. He cannot recall just what it was, possibly she was returning to the U. S. or possibly one of her books was coming out, or it may still have been something else in connection with her. However, HARRY GANNES, who was a Communist, according to BUDENZ and who was the former editor of the "Daily Worker" at the time, had a conversation with BUDENZ and no one else was present. u

GANNES asked BUDENZ if he knew AGNES SMEDLEY, and BUDENZ told GANNES about meeting AGNES during the early 1920's. GANNES then stated AGNES SMEDLEY was a Communist and was also "one of our most valued agents in China". GANNES added that at times she was irresponsible, but this irresponsibility sometimes helped her. BUDENZ stated that he understood this statement of HARRY GANNES to mean that AGNES SMEDLEY was an agent of the Communist Party, the Comintern or the Soviet Union. He did not know which nor did he inquire of GANNES. u

BUDENZ stated that he believes that HARRY GANNES mentioned AGNES SMEDLEY to him on another occasion, but he cannot recall anything specific u

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about this. u

BUDENZ stated he never heard AGNES SMEDLEY mentioned in a political committee meeting and he never saw her at a closed Communist Party meeting. u

BUDENZ stated that it was his belief that AGNES SMEDLEY had very little connection with the Communist Party, USA. He based this on the fact that she spent most of her life in China. BUDENZ stated he vaguely recalled a private reception which was given by officials of the Communist Party, USA in New York sometime between 1940 and 1945 for AGNES SMEDLEY. He added that this is very vague in his mind and it might be that the reception was for some other woman. u

BUDENZ stated that the "Daily Worker" reviewed SMEDLEY's books and generally the reviews were favorable. He added, however, that the Communist Party treated AGNES SMEDLEY as an "independent" rather than as an open Communist. BUDENZ stated this was the "Daily Worker" policy in regard to AGNES SMEDLEY. He stated that this policy had been made known to him by someone in authority, possibly JACK STACHEL, but he could not say who, nor when, nor under what circumstances. u

BUDENZ stated that treating AGNES SMEDLEY as an "independent" meant that any items concerning her which were to appear in the "Daily Worker" should be written to make it appear that she was not a Communist, but rather was an independent whose policies and whose ideas frequently paralleled those of the Communist Party. u

BUDENZ stated that the following individuals might know AGNES SMEDLEY and be able to furnish information about her:

~~FREDA~~ UTLEY, who spent a great deal of time in China;
~~BENJAMIN~~ GITLOW, one of the leaders of the Communist Party during the 1920's;
~~MAX~~ EASTMAN, editor of the "Masses" during the 1920's;
~~BEN~~ MANDELL, active in Communist Party circles during the 1920's

BUDENZ stated that he cannot presently recall anything further concerning AGNES SMEDLEY. He added, however, that during his reviews of old editions of the "Daily Worker", something might possibly refresh his recollection concerning AGNES SMEDLEY, and if that were the case, he would immediately advise this office.

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ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, self-admitted former Soviet Agent, was interviewed on April 24, 1950 by SAs [redacted]. She recalled that one JOSEPH W. ECKHART, whom she met in New York in 1936, had described AGNES SMEDLEY as a Soviet Intelligence Agent in China. \$U

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She stated that during the period from March 1937 to January 1938 she had been contacted frequently by ECKHART, who was supposedly conducting negotiations to obtain a position in an aircraft factory for BENTLEY. She stated that it was her impression that he was studying her with a view toward determining her competence for intelligence assignments. ECKHART informed her at the time that his main business in the United States was that of purchasing aircraft to be smuggled to Spain via Mexico for use in the Spanish Civil War. From this, she advised, she had deduced that ECKHART was a Comintern Agent rather than a member of the Soviet Intelligence and had believed that he was an Agent of some Communist Party in Europe, probably Lithuanian. \$U

ECKHART informed her that he had worked as a Soviet Agent in China from 1924 to 1927 and had returned there in the early 1930's, although she did not know the exact date. She recalled that he had described SMEDLEY as "one of ours" which term was used to describe a non-Russian member of Soviet Intelligence. She stated emphatically that the term was never used in connection with mere members of the Communist Party. She was unable to specify the exact period when ECKHART was associated with SMEDLEY, or the exact location in China, although she stated that she had received the impression that the two were not merely social acquaintances but that they had done intelligence work together. She recalled also that ECKHART had been critical of SMEDLEY'S abilities as an espionage agent and that he considered her indiscreet. \$U

She was unable to furnish any more specific information concerning ECKHART'S statements about SMEDLEY and advised that she had been informed, probably by JACOB GOLOS, that ECKHART had returned to Russia and had died in the 1938 purge there. \$U

She stated that in 1941, in a conversation with GOLOS, she had mentioned to him her contacts with ECKHART, whom GOLOS described as a member of Soviet Military Intelligence. She related also that she had mentioned ECKHART'S accounts of his work in China and of his mention of AGNES SMEDLEY to GOLOS and that he had replied, "I know that gal. We all know her." GOLOS also stated at that time that SMEDLEY was "one of ours". BENTLEY stated positively that GOLOS had used that expression in referring to her. \$U

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She was unable to recall the exact statements made by GOLOS but advised that it was her impression that GOLOS had known SMEDLEY in Moscow, although it might have been in the United States, and that he knew her quite well. She also stated that it was her impression from her conversation with GOLOS that SMEDLEY had once been a very important member of the Soviet Intelligence setup but that she was at that time (1941) either a "has-been" or at least of waning importance. \$ U

She could not recall the explanation given by GOLOS for this, but stated that it was definitely her recollection that he had indicated this to her. She stated that to the best of her recollection all of this information concerning SMEDLEY had been received from GOLOS in one conversation and that he had not mentioned her at any other time. U

It is noted that JACOB GOLOS was Miss BENTLEY's espionage principal during a portion of the period in which she was connected with the Soviet Intelligence System. \$ U

Miss BENTLEY also recalled that in 1944 she had been chatting with EARL BROWDER at his home at Monroe, New York and that he had been reminiscing about his experiences in China in the 1920's. At that time she mentioned SMEDLEY's name to him and BROWDER also made the statement that SMEDLEY was "one of ours". She again indicated that BROWDER had used the same expression as GOLOS and ECKHART and that the phrase definitely indicated intelligence work. \$ U

She was unable to advise whether BROWDER was personally acquainted with SMEDLEY but stated that she believed that he probably had known her in China. She stated that to the best of her recollection BROWDER had never spoken of SMEDLEY at any other time. U

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[] was interviewed by SAS [] and WILLIAM S. TAVEL at his summer residence in Stamford, Connecticut. He advised that he first met AGNES SMEDLEY in the United States in 1935. In 1937, according to [] he and his wife took a trip to China for his health. While in Peking, he met OWEN LATTIMORE and T. ALBISSEON. They, together with a guide named [], made a five-week trip to Yen-an, China, where they remained three days interviewing MAO TSE TUNG and other Chinese Communist leaders. [] said that upon his arrival in Yen-an, AGNES SMEDLEY, EDGAR SNOW and his wife were already there. U

b7C

[] further stated that Miss SMEDLEY was expelled from Yen-an by the Chinese Communists because she was a "busybody". He stated, however, that she later became correspondent with the Chinese Communists New Fourth Army. He stated that in his opinion, AGNES SMEDLEY is only interested in helping the poor and downtrodden people. He claims that she is an adherent of the Chinese Communists in China, but not a Communist Party member and is not even favorable to the Communist Party, USA. In fact, [] stated that he has heard Miss SMEDLEY criticize the American Communists. However, he was unable to offer any examples of this criticism. U

b7C

[] also stated that he does not believe that AGNES SMEDLEY is a Soviet Agent. [] also advised that he remembers that at the time CHIANG KAI-SHEK was kidnapped in 1936, Miss SMEDLEY broadcast from a Chinese radio station her opinion of the kidnapping. He does not remember, however, what she said or what her opinion of this kidnapping was. However, he does remember that she was "publicly disowned" by EARL BROWDER and the Communist Party in the United States for this broadcast. [] could offer no further information regarding this public disavowal of Miss SMEDLEY. U

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[redacted] Brooklyn, New York, and temporarily employed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City, as a translator, furnished the following information to SA [redacted]

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[redacted] U

He advised that from 1919 until his expulsion in 1937, he was a member of the Communist Party and for part of that time was a paid organizer. He stated that during this time he never met AGNES SMEDLEY nor did he see her at any Communist Party meetings. However he did state that he was advised by [redacted] former treasurer of the Communist Party, that SMEDLEY was a Communist Party member. The only other information that [redacted] was able to offer regarding Miss SMEDLEY was that her writings on China were required reading for all Communists. U

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b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised
 b7D in March, 1950 that in January, 1942 the subject, while residing at RR2, Box 57,
 b7C Ojai, California, directed a letter to the headquarters of the Institute of
 Pacific Relations in New York City, requesting that organization to use its
 influence to get CHEN HAN-SENG and his wife out of Hongkong by having them
 placed on a prisoner exchange list. According to the informant, []
 of the IPR advised the subject that he did not believe it possible that Mr.
 and Mrs. CHEN HAN-SENG could be placed on an exchange list at that time, but
 he assured the subject that HAN-SENG was known to the IPR and that if at all
 possible, the IPR would aid him and his family. u

The Institute of Pacific Relations has been cited by the
 California Committee on Un-American Activities, report 1948, page 168, as a
 Communist Party front organization. u

Mr. LOUIS BUDENZ, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker,"
 an East Coast Communist newspaper, advised on March 27, 1950 that OWEN
 LATTIMORE had knowingly aided Communists in placing articles in the publication
 "Pacific Affairs," the official organ of the IPR. u

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that
 the IPR was dominated by pro-Soviets, and that the organization had given the
 American public a false impression of the Far East situation by slanting its
 policy to favor the USSR. u

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised in
 March, 1950 that when he was in Moscow sometime prior to 1937, he had several
 contacts with General I. BERZIN, who was then head of Soviet Military Intelligence
 On one occasion, BERZIN advised informant that the IPR was an organization being
 used by Soviet Military Intelligence in China. (u)

According to the personnel files of the Office of War Information,
 and the foreign service and security files of the United States State Department,
 WILLIAM L. HOLLAND was Research Director and Editor of the IPR from June, 1933
 to August, 1944. He began work at the OWI as a consultant, on August 12, 1944,
 and terminated his services on February 28, 1946, having served in Chungking,
 China from March 6, 1945 to November 4, 1945. A memorandum in HOLLAND's personnel
 file, dated December 12, 1945, noted that the Security Screening Commission
 recommended that HOLLAND's proposed transfer from the Interim International
 Information Service to the Auxiliary Foreign Service of the Department of State
 be disapproved as he was a security risk "because of radical and Communist
 affiliations." These files listed HOLLAND's address as being 345 East 68th
 Street, New York City. u

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An article in the April 7, 1950 edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" listed WILLIAM L. HOLLAND as being Secretary General of the IPR at that time. This article also noted that HOLLAND had denied having any Communist affiliations. U

b7C On April 17, 1950 WILLIAM L. HOLLAND identified himself at the offices of the IPR, 1 East 54th Street, New York City, as Secretary General of that organization to Special Agents Chester A. Reilly, [redacted] and [redacted]. U

b1

[redacted] U

Mr. LOUIS BUDENZ has stated that many of the officers and sponsors of the China Aid Council are known to him as members of the Communist Party, and that the China Aid Council has the reputation of being Communist dominated. U

b7C During an interview of [redacted] of "Amerasia," by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on June 6, 1945, she stated that this magazine was published for the purpose of disseminating accurate information on the Far East. [redacted] further advised that information had been obtained for "Amerasia" from WILLIAM L. HOLLAND while he was an official of the OWI. U ✓

b7C It is noted in this regard that Mr. LOUIS BUDENZ has advised that OWEN LATTIMORE subsequent to 1941 became a board member of "Amerasia," along with [redacted] all of whom were described by BUDENZ as members of the Communist Party. U

"Amerasia" has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, report 1949, page 224, as being a Communist front publication. U

With respect to CHEN HAN-SENG, mentioned above, it is noted that Confidential Informant TF-5, of known reliability, has advised that CHEN HAN-SENG was Minister of Education in the pro-Communist wing of the Nationalist U

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government in China between 1926 and 1927. The informant noted that CHEN HAN-SENG was closely associated with IATTIMORE from 1935 to 1941 in the IPR. u

In March, 1950, Confidential Informant [] advised that in 1943, [] of IPR, informed him that CHEN HAN-SENG was then in danger in China of being taken away by some underground "right wing group" because of CHEN'S "liberal views and progressive attitude". [] stated that according to his sources of information in China, one "liberal" writer had already been arrested; that CHEN might well be next, and that the IPR should act quickly if they wanted to get CHEN out of China. The informant was told by [] that he had been advised that the best solution would be to have three or four leading universities invite CHEN HAN-SENG to come to the United States as a temporary research professor or associate, rather than have CHEN invited to come to the United States by the IPR. u

Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, has stated that OWEN IATTIMORE advised him, in March, 1949, that the Carnegie Foundation had suddenly displayed a coldness toward IATTIMORE and indicated it did not wish to finance anymore of his projects. At the same time officials of the State Department displayed a reluctance to discuss matters of mutual interest with IATTIMORE. Informant noted that IATTIMORE had employed at Johns Hopkins University for a considerable length of time, "a Chinese economist who was without a doubt, a member of the Communist Party, inasmuch as he adhered strictly to the political line laid down by the 'Daily Worker'." IATTIMORE advised the informant that it was likely that this Chinese was a Communist and he had dispensed with his services a month or so earlier. u

Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised on January 17, 1950 that CHEN HAN-SENG, a former fellow at the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, at Johns Hopkins University, of which IATTIMORE is the Director, was employed by IATTIMORE until eighteen months ago. This informant expressed the opinion that CHEN was pro-Communist. u

On April 2, 1950, Confidential Informant [] advised that he had been a member of the Communist Party in Germany until he fled that country in 1934. In the spring of 1935 he went to China on funds obtained from the [] While in China he met OWEN IATTIMORE. This informant noted that IATTIMORE'S most recent book, "Pivot of Asia", Little Brown and Company, Boston, 1950, listed the names of six individuals who collaborated with IATTIMORE in his writing of the book. CHEN HAN-SENG was listed as one of these collaborators and the "

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informant stated that CHEN was known to him to be extremely pro-Communist in his attitude. U

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on April 4, 1950 that CHEN HAN-SENG was known to him as a member of the Communist Party over twenty years ago. U

With respect to OWEN LATTIMORE, it is noted that the 1948-1949 edition of "Who's Who in America" states that OWEN LATTIMORE was born in Washington, D. C. on July 29, 1900. He attended graduate school at Harvard in 1929; was engaged in business in Shanghai, China in 1920, and in newspaper work in Tientsin in 1921. From 1922 to 1926 he was in business with the Arnhold and Company, Ltd. in Tientsin and Peiping. Since 1926 he has been engaged in traveling and in writing. He conducted research in Manchuria under the Social Science Research Council from 1929 to 1930; in Peiping under the Harvard-Yenching Institute from 1930 to 1931, and under the J. S. Guggenheim Memorial Foundation from 1931 to 1933. He conducted field work in Mongolia, and research in Peiping under the IPR from 1934 to 1935. From 1934 to 1941 he was Editor of "Pacific Affairs" (a quarterly published by the IPR), and is presently Director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University. From 1941 to 1942 he was Political Adviser CHIANG KAI-SHEK and from 1942 to 1944 he was Deputy Director of Pacific Operations for the Office of War Information. He has written several books and numerous articles pertaining to the Far East. U

Confidential Informant [] advised on December 14, 1948 that when he was in Moscow sometime prior to 1937, he had occasion to see General T. BERZIN, who was then head of Soviet Military Intelligence. On one occasion, BERZIN in discussing China, mentioned that the Soviets had some Americans working for them in China and he named OWEN LATTIMORE and [] as two of these individuals. When recontacted in March, 1950, this informant explained that BERZIN had stated that the IPR was an organization being used by Soviet Military Intelligence, and that the two most promising and most brilliant young men that the Soviets had in the IPR were OWEN LATTIMORE and [] (u)

Mr. LOUIS BUDENZ advised in March, 1950 that he did not know LATTIMORE personally, but from information he had gathered at meetings of the Communist Political Committee, he had no doubt that LATTIMORE was a member of the Communist Party. U

Confidential Informant [] has also stated that he has personal knowledge that in August, 1941, when the subject returned to the United States U

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from China, where she had been a correspondent for the "Manchester Guardian," she requested financial assistance from ANNE M. MUMFORD, Executive Secretary of the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation, 2324 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California. The subject needed financial assistance to enable her to write a book which was to be based on her observations in China, "especially along the Yangtze, where she spent a long time with the Nationalist Armies, as well as the Red Armies." U

MUMFORD relayed the subject's request to Dr. GALEN FISHER of the Institute of Pacific Relations, at 1795 California Street, San Francisco, California, in the belief that the IPR would be able to furnish financial assistance to the subject. U

The informant advised that Dr. FISHER discussed this question with [redacted] who has been previously mentioned, and [redacted] suggested that FISHER should request financial assistance for the subject from EDWARD C. CARTER of the IPR headquarters in New York City. Dr. FISHER did make such a request of CARTER, but the informant was unable to advise what action, if any, was finally taken on the subject's need for funds. U

b7C

With respect to Dr. GALEN FISHER, it is noted that "Who's Who In America" in 1941 reflected that GALEN MERRIAM FISHER, a Social Research Worker, was born on April 17, 1873 in Oakland, California. He obtained a degree of Bachelor of Literature from the University of California in 1896, an MA degree at Harvard in 1905, and studied at Columbia University from 1913 to 1914, and from 1920 to 1922. He was Secretary in Japan of the International Committee of the YMCA from 1897 to 1919; was Executive Secretary of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, which was maintained by the Rockefeller Institute of New York from 1921 to 1934; was General Director of Research in India, China and Japan for the Layman's Foreign Missions Inquiry from 1930 to 1931; was Director of Studies at the Springfield International YMCA College in 1935, and was Counsellor on Research, Director of Studies, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He was also listed as being a member of the National Council of the YMCA, and a Research Associate of the U

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Department of Political Sciences, University of California. He was also a member of the American Sociology Society, and an author of monographs on Japanese philosophy. His office address as listed in this publication was the IPR, 1795 California Street, San Francisco, California. U

b7C

[redacted] of the Japanese-American Committee For Democracy, 72 West 52nd Street, New York City, advised in the early part of 1944, that GLEN FISHER was a former member of the Advisory Board of that organization, but dropped out about July or August, 1942 because he disapproved of the evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast, which was then being approved by this organization. U

On March 11, 1942, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, stated that in his opinion, [redacted] was a Communist, and the Japanese-American Committee For Democracy was a Communist front organization. U

b7C

Position of [redacted] U [redacted] Ltr dtd 3-16-43
Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on April 7, 1942, that the Japanese-American Committee For Democracy was a Communist controlled group. U

Bracketed Army info. U Per Army Ltr 7/30/43
Confidential Informant [redacted], of known reliability, advised in 1942 that FISHER should be investigated because of his pro-Japanese attitude, and particularly because of his connection with [redacted], instructor in Japanese Government and Politics at the University of California, and with [redacted] of the Japanese Institute, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. U

With respect to EDWARD C. CARTER, mentioned above, it is noted that the 1948-1949 issue of "Who's Who", stated that EDWARD C. CARTER was Secretary of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations from 1926 to 1933; Secretary General from 1933 to 1936; and Executive Vice Chairman from 1946 to 1948; served as President of Russian War Relief from 1941 to 1946. U

With reference to this last organization, it is noted that by memorandum dated February 28, 1942, BENJAMIN MANDEL, Director of Research, House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities, advised that the Russian War Relief was a Communist controlled front organization. In this memorandum, it was stated that the Russian War Relief was started at a rally held on July 2, 1941 in New York City. This rally was sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which is listed by the Attorney General as being a Communist front organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. U

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Mr. LOUIS BUDENZ on April 22, 1948, stated that EDWARD C. CARTER "was certainly under Communist Party discipline". U

Mr. BUDENZ also stated that he had numerous dealings with CARTER while he, BUDENZ, was on the "Daily Worker" staff, and that "these were on a plane based on the fact that he was a member of the Communist Party". U

Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised that she had formerly worked for the Comintern in Moscow, and stated that she had met CARTER in Russia in the spring of 1936, when CARTER was in Moscow as a representative of the Institute of Pacific Relations. At that time, according to the informant, CARTER appeared to be a subservient employee of the Soviets, and took instructions from them. \$ U

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b7C

On April 26, 1950, [redacted] International Secretariat, ~~Institute of Pacific Relations~~, 1 East 54th Street, New York City, was interviewed by SA [redacted] at the IPR offices. [redacted] advised that AGNES SMEDLEY has never been a member of the staff of the IPR and to the best of his recollection, has never contributed any writings to any of the publications of the IPR. He stated that it is possible that she may have reviewed books which were published under the auspices of the IPR. u

b7C

[redacted] advised that he met AGNES SMEDLEY at a meeting at the home of [redacted] in New York City which was held sometime in 1946. He was unable to give the exact date of this meeting. [redacted] stated that the meeting was held so that SMEDLEY could give a talk concerning the China situation. u

In her talk, which was made to a group of approximately thirty or forty individuals, she made an appeal for the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. u

b7C

[redacted] further advised that he has met and seen AGNES SMEDLEY at many meetings of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, which have been held since the end of World War II. u

b7C

He stated that from his own knowledge, he has no information concerning SMEDLEY'S affiliations with the Communist Party and further stated that he was not in a position to comment concerning her affiliations. He stated that he could not recall who attended the meeting mentioned above but that it was highly probable that [redacted] were [redacted] at this meeting. He stated that the host at this meeting was [redacted] u

b7C

With reference to the persons mentioned above, LOUIS BUDENZ, until 1945 Editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, has advised that [redacted] were members of the Communist Party. u

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, has advised that the Institute of Pacific Relations was dominated by a pro-Communist group and that the organization had given the American public a false impression of the Far East situation by slanting its literature and publications to favor the U.S.S.R. In an interview with agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 6, 1945, [redacted] advised that u

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b7C she was the Editor of "Amerasia" and that information had been obtained for this magazine from [redacted] while he was an official of the Office of War Information. X u

b2 On April 26, 1950, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that he vaguely recalled that the name of AGNES SMEDLEY was mentioned for a proposed leadership in the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. He explained that this occurred at meetings in the home of [redacted] at New York City in the summer of 1945, b7D at which time the initial plans for the establishment of this committee were being made. This informant recalls specifically that [redacted] b7C told him that [redacted] had been directed by EUGENE DENNIS of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, to establish the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. The informant advised that he could not recall having met SMEDLEY. u

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been designated a subversive organization by the Attorney General of the United States. u

b2 Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that he met AGNES SMEDLEY in Moscow about 1920 at which time she was living with a Hindu. He stated that he had not met her since that time but has been familiar with her subsequent career. He stated that he would find it difficult to believe that she acted as a Russian agent because she had a reputation of being unable to retain confidences and was given to telling all that she knew. u

The informant also pointed out that she has a well known reputation as a Soviet apologist. The informant speculated that SMEDLEY may have been a contact for Soviet agents but he had no specific information on this point. u

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that official court records of the Japanese Government reflect that one, [] was arrested by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, on October 22, 1941, charged with being a member of a Soviet espionage ring led by RICHARD ~~SORGE~~, a German journalist resident in Japan. [] made a confession of his guilt, admitting that he had served the ~~SORGE~~ espionage group in China and Japan from 1931 to the time of his arrest. (S-1) (S) (U)

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[] furnished a translation of the transcript of the interrogation of [] by the Tokyo Police on November 9, 1941, from which the following portion relating to SMEDLEY is quoted: (S-1) (S) (U)

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(S-1) (S)

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PAGE IS CLASSIFIED (S) (U)
UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE~~

~~[SECRET] (u)~~

"Q78:

A:

[Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted] also furnished a transcript of an interrogation
conducted by occupation authorities at Tokyo on May 2, 1949, of

[Redacted]

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[57] (u)

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b2 Confidential Informant [] advised that THOMAS A. ~~BISSON~~ and
 b7C his wife received an invitation to dinner at the home of [] Informant
 stated that the other guests included Mr. and Mrs. ~~EDGAR SNOW~~ and ~~GUENTHER STEIN~~,
 as well as AGNES SMEDLEY. u

b7C Official U. S. Court records reflect that [] later pleaded
 b2 guilty to a charge of embezzling and conspiring to embezzle secret Government
 documents from the U. S. State Department. With reference to GUENTHER STEIN,
 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that official records
 of the Japanese Government, which came into the hands of American occupation
 authorities in Japan after the cessation of hostilities in World War II, con-
 tained confessions made by RICHARD SORGE and other persons who had been arrested
 and convicted on a charge of espionage on behalf of the Soviet Government.
 According to informant, the confessions of SORGE and some of the other members
 of this ring reflected that GUENTHER STEIN, while employed as a journalist in
 Tokyo from 1936 to 1938, had been a member of this spy ring and had allowed his
 name to be used for radio transmission by the ring. (S) (U)

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that
 b7C early in August [] were guests of AGNES SMEDLEY at
 the Yaddo Estate, Saratoga Springs, New York. These men were the Chinese
 Communist delegates to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. u

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that
 b7D at a social gathering at the home of []
 b7C New York City, on [] it was announced that the Committee for a
 Democratic Far Eastern Policy would hold a "Spotlight on the Far East Forum",
 which would include AGNES SMEDLEY. u

The above committee has been designated a subversive organization
 by the Attorney General. u

Mr. LOUIS BUDENZ, former Editor of the "Daily Worker", has advised
 that [] is a Communist Party member. u

b7C Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that
 b2 AGNES SMEDLEY was seated at the dais at a meeting of the Committee for a
 b7D Democratic Far Eastern Policy, held on April 2, 1946, at the Roosevelt Hotel,
 New York City. u

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that
 b7D he had observed at the offices of the International Publishers, Inc., New York u

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City, a draft outline of proposed activity of an organization to be called Institute on the Far East. This document listed the name of AGNES SMEDLEY under "Partial List of Possible Participants in the Institute". u

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, has advised
b7D that the International Publishers, Inc., publishes books and pamphlets for the Communist Party, and that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBURG, the President of this firm, is on the National Review Committee of the Communist Party, USA. u

b2 On November 29, 1947, Confidential Informant [] of known
b7D reliability, advised that AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the Sponsors of the Civil Rights Congress National Conference scheduled in Chicago November 21 to November 23, 1947. The Civil Rights Congress has been designated a subversive organization by the Attorney General. u

The November, 1947, issue of "Spotlight on the Far East", which is the official organ of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, contains the following reference on Page 2, Column 1: "Far Eastern Authors Honored. Authors of books on the Far East were honored by the Committee and friends at a party held in New York on October 24, 1947. Writers invited included AGNES SMEDLEY". u

The "Daily Compass" of New York City for May 18, 1948, carried a story that a list of 128 prominent persons had been issued the previous day by the Americanism Division of the American Legion, which labeled them as persons "whose past activities make them unsuitable or inappropriate for Legion sponsorship". AGNES SMEDLEY was carried on this list. u

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised
b7D that the program of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, which took place March 25-27, 1949, at New York City, listed AGNES SMEDLEY, author, as a member of the Writing and Publishing Panel. u

b2 The "New York Times" of March 25, 1949, carried a story that
b7D this conference had been condemned by the United States State Department as a "sounding board for Communist propaganda". SMEDLEY'S participation in this conference was also reported by Confidential Informant [] of known reliability. u

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, stated that
b7D ANNA LOUISE STRONG, a journalist and author who had written concerning the Far East and who had recently been denounced by the Soviet Government as an espionage agent of the U. S. Government, carried on correspondence in June, 1949, with SMEDLEY, who was residing at Palisades, New York. The informant stated that STRONG appeared to be friendly with SMEDLEY. u

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, supplied a copy of a publication entitled, "Speaking of Peace", which was an edited report on the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, held at New York City, March 25-27, 1949. Page 18 of this publication contains an article entitled, "The Independence Movement in Asia", by AGNES SMEDLEY. It is identified as the speech which she made at the Writing and Publishing Panel of the conference. u

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that the name of AGNES SMEDLEY, Palisades, Rockland County, New York, was observed on a list of persons invited to attend a party at the Polish Consulate on April 4, 1949, in honor of the delegates who attended the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace. u

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that AGNES SMEDLEY was listed as an American sponsor on the ~~Call to Paris World Peace Congress~~, to be held April 20-23, 1949. u

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Confidential Informant [] advised that OWEN LATTIMORE had addressed complimentary copies of his book ~~Solution in Asia~~, to certain individuals whom he felt would favorably review the book and afford him profitable publicity. One of these copies was sent to AGNES SMEDLEY, c/o ALFRED A. KNOFF, New York City. With reference to OWEN LATTIMORE, LOUIS BUDENZ, editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, until 1945, has advised that LATTIMORE received and carried out instructions of the Political Committee of the Communist Party, USA, with reference to the Far East. u

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that a letter on the stationery of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern policy dated May 25, 1949, announced a rally to be held on June 15, 1949, at the City Center Casino. The letter stated, "The sweeping victories of the Chinese liberation army in the Yangtze Valley are America's guarantee that the efforts of 450 million people of the Far East will be dedicated to peace. AGNES SMEDLEY, noted author and authority on China and other prominent speakers will address this meeting". u

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that a Bill of Rights Conference, held on July 16 and 17, 1949, at New York City, had contained a panel on "Thought Control by Executive Decree". Informant stated that AGNES SMEDLEY, of Palisades, New York, had addressed this panel, stating that the recent accusations by U. S. Army Intelligence that she had been a spy in the Orient were completely false and unfounded, and that the allegations concerning u

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her were a resurrection of her activities of more than eighteen years ago. She insisted that she had fought the Japanese with all her resources. SMEDLEY'S attendance and speech at this panel was also reported by Confidential Informants [redacted] all of known reliability. U/

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that AGNES SMEDLEY was a speaker at a meeting of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy on June 16, 1949. She spoke on the "History of the Red Army", stating that it was "a people's Army" and operated in behalf of the people.

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, also reported SMEDLEY'S attendance and speech at this meeting.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on July 18, 1949, that AGNES SMEDLEY, Palisades, New York, was carried on a list of subscribers to the "Daily Worker" in the New York area. The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

b2

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished a letterhead of the United States Committee of the American Continental Congress for Peace, which was to be held at Mexico City, September 5-10, 1949. The name of AGNES SMEDLEY appeared thereon as a Sponsor.

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b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished a copy of a list of signers of an open letter to Senators and Congressmen urging the defeat of President TRUMAN'S arms program for Europe. The name of Miss AGNES SMEDLEY, author, New York City, appeared on this list. Informant was unable to supply the date of this list.

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b2 On April 4, 1950, Confidential Informant [] of known
reliability, advised as follows:

b7D In the Fall of 1949, a Chinese friend of the informant, a
b7C [], who was formerly [] History Department at
[], Canton, China, arrived in New York City from England.
[], according to the informant, is anti-Communist and a member
of the Quaker Church.

Three or four days after his arrival in New York, he went to a
large Quaker Church in downtown New York. [] had been praying
for an hour or so when a person interrupted him to say that two friends
were waiting for him outside the church. [] immediately
left the church and two women introduced themselves to him outside as
AGNES SMEDLEY and Mrs. EDGAR SNOW. According to the informant, []
[] had had no previous acquaintance with either of these women and was
unable to state how they had obtained his name. SMEDLEY did most of the
talking. She apparently knew [] reputation as a scholar in China
and insisted that he should return to the "New China" to aid in building
the "People's Government".

SMEDLEY also stated that she was a personal friend of MAO TZE-
TUNG, the head of the Chinese Communist Government in China and would
furnish [] with a letter of introduction. []
demurred, saying that he had no desire to return to China at the present
time and had studies to pursue in the United States.

SMEDLEY thereupon became very insistent and practically ordered
[] to return to China. [] expressed surprise
that SMEDLEY should adopt such a manner and that she should presume to
order him about.

The conversation was discontinued at this point.

Informant was unable to state whether [] had any further
dealings with SMEDLEY or Mrs. SNOW.

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Confidential Informant of known reliability, supplied the following information:

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SMEDLEY donated \$25.00 at a rally sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at Madison Square Garden on November 16, 1945.

She was a speaker at a "Get Out of China" rally sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy on April 5, 1948.

Her name appeared in an advertisement of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions as favoring the election of HENRY A. WALLACE.

SMEDLEY was listed as a sponsor of a Bill of Rights Conference sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City, July 16 and 17, 1949.

She participated in the National Conference on China and the Far East sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy on January 24 and 25, 1948 at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

She is listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the New York State Progressive Citizens of America at its second annual convention at Albany, New York, February 3, 1948.

She was a speaker at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

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The following are references to AGNES SMEDLEY contained in Dies Committee reports:

Listed as a contributor to the book, "Proletariat Literature in the United States" advertised as the first selection of the Book Union, (Appendix IX, page 591).

Listed as one of the members of the League of American Writers who contributed to or was cited in the magazine, "International Literature" the organ of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, (Appendix IX, page 268).

Listed as one of the sponsors for Mother ELLA REEVE BLOOR Forth-Fifth Anniversary Banquet, January 24, 1936, Hotel Lismore, New York City, (Appendix IX, page 1163).

Listed as one of the persons who wrote for the "Partisan Review" during the period of its domination of the Communist Party from February, 1934 to December, 1937, (Appendix IX, page 1391).

Universum Publishers and Distributors with offices at 38 Union Square, New York City, are publishers and distributors of some eleven or more Communist newspapers printed in the German language and hundreds of Communist books and pamphlets all printed in German for distribution among German speaking people in the United States. The author of some of their more widely circulated publications included among others AGNES SMEDLEY, (Volume I, page 344, 1939 - 1941 reports).

AGNES SMEDLEY sent greetings from China to the Congress of American Revolutionary Writers held April 26, 1935 at Mecca Temple, New York City, (Volume I, page 561, 1930 - 1941 reports).

Listed as one of the contributing editors of the publication, "Negro Liberator", (Volume I, page 625, 1939 - 1941 reports).

In the testimony of [redacted] newspaper man, [redacted] [redacted], on November 22, 1938, before the Dies Committee, SMEDLEY is described by [redacted] as having acted as spokesman for the Chinese Communists for nearly a decade, (Volume IV, page 2510, 1939 - 1941 reports). b7C

In the book, "The Red Decade", by EUGENE LYONS, SMEDLEY is mentioned on page 148 as a member of the National Council of the League of American

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Writers, an organization which LYONS describes as "openly and proudly affiliated with the International Union of Revolutionary Writers". 4

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Robert W. Coholan on April 26, 1950 at the "New York Times" morgue:

The March 19, 1918 issue of the "New York Times" reflects an article captioned, "Held American Girl As An Indian Plotter". The following pertinent portions of this article are set forth:

"Important evidence bearing on a plot to cause uprisings in India against British rule has come into possession of the government as a result of the arrest yesterday of Miss AGNES SMEDLEY, an American girl, also known as AGNES BRUNDIN, and SALLENDRA NATH GHOSE, a Hindu who is prominent in the activities of an organization which calls itself the 'India Nationalist Party', with headquarters in Tajere Castle, Calcutta. Not only does the data which the government has obtained, as a result of the arrest of these two persons, involve plots in India, but they also disclose the fact that LEON TROTSKY, the deposed Bolshevist Foreign Minister to Russia, was recently appealed to for aid in stirring up trouble in India and was asked to use his influence against the U. S. in arresting and bringing to trial Hindus and others who plotted in the U. S. against British sovereignty.

"The complaints on which the woman and the Hindu were arrested recite the activities of the prisoners as members of the Indian Nationalist Party and state that in addition to the United States they also sought to carry on their work in Brazil, Panama and other South and Central American countries. GHOSE is already under indictment in California, along with others, for conspiring in that State to bring about a revolution in India.

"GHOSE and Miss SMEDLEY denied the charges filed against them by the government, but the government considers the case one of the most important that has developed in months in connection with the worldwide German plot to cause trouble in India and weaken British effectiveness in France.

"When arraigned before U. S. Commissioner HITCHCOCK, GHOSE was held in \$25,000 bail and Miss SMEDLEY \$10,000. In default they were locked in the Tombs.

"GHOSE was arrested at the home of a friend in West 127th Street, while SMEDLEY was arrested in a Greenwich Village apartment. GHOSE and SMEDLEY have been representing themselves as diplomatic representatives of the Nationalist Party of India, which constitutes a violation of the Espionage Act and which offense is one of those named in the government's complaint.

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"The complaint states that they represented themselves as 'A special commission representing the India Nationalist Party, working for the independence of India, and for the establishment of a democratic federated republic of 315 million of the Indian people' and that, as such representatives, they sought to have relations with the United States, Brazil, Chile and other countries and that, in order to 'effect the object of the conspiracy' GHOSE, on January 12th last, addressed to the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, D.C. 'a certain communication against the peace of the United States'. The communication sent to the Brazilian Embassy is said to be identical with the one sent to TROTSKY.

"According to the government, GHOSE has been in Mexico, where he was known under the names ~~'SANCHEZ'~~ and ~~'METRA'~~. In San Francisco he was associated with DR. CHANDRA ~~CHAKRABERTY~~, who was on trial in that city; while one of his friends in New York is a German known as ~~SEKUNNA~~, who was arrested several months ago as one of the Indian plotters.

"When Commissioner SHIELDS suggested to Miss SMEDLEY that she might aid her country by exposing the conspiracy, she repudiated the suggestion."

The March 20, 1918 issue of the "New York Times" reflects an article captioned, "Find Hindu Plot Letter To Pacifist In Woman's Papers". The article stated that a letter of introduction to LOUIS ~~LOCHNER~~, Pacifist, signed by ~~VIARAKNATH DAS~~, a Hindu under indictment in San Francisco upon charges of conspiracy to stir up a revolt in India, was found by Federal Agents among the papers seized in the apartment of AGNES SMEDLEY.

LOCHNER was informed in this letter that the writer met him in Stockholm, Sweden when LOCHNER was there as a member of the Ford Peace Mission. The man in whose interest the letter was sent was GHOSE, who was arrested as one of the individuals involved in the Hindu conspiracy.

Other documents showed there was great friendship between SMEDLEY and GHOSE both of whom, the article stated, were in the Tombs in default of bail.

The March 28, 1918 issue of the "New York Times" reflects that a Federal Grand Jury filed an indictment on March 27, 1918 charging Miss AGNES SMEDLEY, active radical worker, with violation of the Espionage Act. SMEDLEY was arrested with GHOSE, who recently arrived in New York from Mexico.

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The article stated that GHOSE was being held in New York for extradition to San Francisco, where he was charged with having plotted to ship arms to India for an uprising to be launched there with the help of German agents. Miss SMEDLEY was accused of having aided him to circulate a book entitled, "The Isolation of Japan In World Politics", through which the plotters hoped to cause friction between the Yellow Empire and this nation.

Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney JOHN C. KNOX, who was handling the case for the government, exhibited a chapter of this book. The book, ostensibly written by a Japanese diplomat, but actually by one of the plotters, reflected Japan was building a Navy bigger than the combined Navies of Great Britain and the U.S. KNOX said the purpose of this book was to attempt to arouse Americans to a Yellow peril and to distract them from the German menace.

The June 12, 1918 issue of the "New York Times" reflected an article captioned, "Agnes Smedley Indicted" under San Francisco dateline June 11, 1918. The article stated that indictments charging the following individuals were returned by a Federal Grand Jury against S. NATH GHOSE, TARAK NATH DAS and KULIN B. BOSE, Hindus; and WILLIAM A. WOTHERSPOON, a retired San Francisco lawyer, and his wife, whose name was not given, as well as AGNES SMEDLEY, all of whom are Americans. A Russian identified as Miss BLUMAZALNIK was also indicted. The indictments charged them with attempting to defraud President WILSON through representations that they were an accredited mission from the Nationalist Party of India.

The article stated that GHOSE and DAS "were defendants in the trial here recently of a group of Hindus and others on the charge of plotting a revolution. GHOSE and SMEDLEY were arrested in New York City and are still there".

The November 16, 1918 issue of the "New York Times" reflects that "Federal Judge A. N. HAND yesterday granted a stay to SALLENDRA NATH GHOSE, a Hindu student at New York City, and AGNES SMEDLEY, who are under indictment in San Francisco for representing themselves as members of a commission of the Indian Nationalist Party without being so registered with the Secretary of State. Judge HAND also reduced the bail of each".

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The March 15, 1929 issue of the "New York Times" contained a brief biographical sketch of AGNES SMEDLEY in connection with the publication of her book ~~"Daughter Of The Earth"~~. The article states that at the age of 14 she was a schoolteacher in Colorado. Later she went to California, where she made her contacts with the Freedom for India Movement.

During World War I she came to New York, where she devoted her time to securing the release of Hindus who had been imprisoned for their suspicious actions. Her activities in their behalf involved her in suspicion and she was arrested and kept in the Tombs for three months, charged with jeopardizing the neutrality of the United States.

The article stated that the late PERCY STICKNEY ~~GRANT~~ became interested in her cause, raised \$10,000 bail, and had her released. When she was brought to trial a year later the case was dismissed for lack of evidence. The article further stated that she was interested in birth control and founded the first birth control clinic in Berlin, Germany.

The July 30, 1932 issue of the "New York Times", under a Shanghai dateline of July 29, 1932, states that HAROLD R. ~~ISAACS~~, an American citizen, was warned by the U. S. Consul in Shanghai that the U. S. may withdraw its extra-territorial rights and allow him to be tried in a Chinese Court. ISAACS, then editor of the "China Forum", had violently attacked CHIANG KAI-SHEK, calling him, among other things, "a butcher". The article further stated that ~~ISAACS~~ was an associate of AGNES SMEDLEY, a correspondent for American newspapers.

The September 29, 1933 issue of the "New York Times" reflects that AGNES SMEDLEY'S new book, "Chinese Destinies" (Vanguard, \$3.00) was published that day.

The September 30, 1933 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" contained a review of the above book by LEWIS ~~GANNETT~~. GANNETT stated, "It is not a pretty picture of China that Agnes Smedley paints in 'Chinese Destinies'. Her heart is with the young revolutionists of China and she tells the story of the Communist Movement in China as it has never been told before". GANNETT'S review was very favorable towards AGNES SMEDLEY.

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The April 24, 1935 issue of the "New York Times" carried a review of subject's book, "Daughter Of The Earth", by ~~JOHN~~ CHAMBERLAIN. CHAMBERLAIN stated that "Daughter Of The Earth" is AGNES SMEDLEY'S autobiography and tells of her life in the West and her constant struggle for survival against her environment. CHAMBERLAIN said he agreed with LEWIS GANNETT, of the "New York Herald Tribune", that this book "is one of the greatest American autobiographies".

The January 8, 1937 issue of the "New York Times", under a Sian, China dateline, reflects that AGNES SMEDLEY was conducting radio propaganda to unite large disaffected military units in Shensi and Kansu provinces under the banner of the Communist Armies.

The January 10, 1937 issue of the "New York Times" carried a Nanking, China dateline and reflected that the Nanking authorities were indignant over the pre-Communist broadcasts made almost daily from Sian by AGNES SMEDLEY. The article stated that her talks were considered inflammatory by the authorities and that she played a prominent part in subversive activities.

The May 8, 1937 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" reflects a letter written by the subject to the editor in which she stated that she had been informed that articles had appeared in the American press accusing her of being a Communist. She stated that these allegations were false and that she had never had any connection with any Communist Party anywhere.

The October 4, 1937 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", under a Shanghai dateline, states, "Miss Agnes Smedley, former Colorado schoolteacher and radical writer, who has accompanied the Chinese 8th Route Army in Shansi Province as a war correspondent, suffered a spinal injury while with that Army."

The January 13, 1938 issue of the "New York Times", under a Hankow dateline, carried an article by F. TILLMAN ~~MURDIN~~ in which he described SMEDLEY as a veteran radical and author who has been with the Chinese Reds since December, 1936. He stated that during this time she sprang into prominence by her propaganda broadcasts in behalf of the Chinese Reds.

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The February 5, 1938 issue of the New York Times carried an article by F. TILMAN DUDIN under a Hankow dateline. The article stated that AGNES SMEDLEY had raised \$75,000 for the China Communists by her radio talks and public speeches.

The March 28, 1938 issue of the New York Times under a Hankow dateline stated that the American Colony in Hankow had contributed money to purchase a special back support for General LIN PIAO, Divisional Commander of the Eighth Route Army, who was recently wounded. The article further stated that AGNES SMEDLEY, representing the American League for Peace and Democracy, had announced the formation of a China Committee of the China Aid Council.

The February 9, 1939 issue of the New York Times, under a Shanghai dateline, stated that nine publishers and writers had been threatened with death by the "Society of Honorable and Righteous True Chinese" alleged to be a terrorist organization of Shanghai citizens. The nine individuals threatened were:

J. B. ~~POWELL~~, Publisher, China Weekly Review.
 RANDAL ~~GOULD~~, Editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and
 correspondent for Christian Science Monitor.
 AGNES SMEDLEY, radical writer now with the Fourth Chinese Army.
 M. C. ~~FORD~~, IND correspondent.
 EDGAR SNOW, author of "Red Star Over China."
 H. G. ~~TIMPERLY~~, former correspondent for the Manchester Guardian.
 A. ~~VESPA~~, author of a volume of Japanese atrocities in China.
 JOSEPH SANDERS ~~BATES~~, Publisher of two Chinese papers.
 CARROLL ~~ALCOTT~~, American radio announcer and feature writer for
 the Shanghai China Press.

The April 18, 1940 issue of the New York Times under a Chungking dateline, stated subject had arrived in Chungking on April 16, 1940 after spending eighteen months with Chinese Guerrilla Units.

The September 8, 1943 issue of the New York Post, a New York daily newspaper, carried an article by CHIP ~~BOUTELL~~, Post staff writer. The article described the background of AGNES SMEDLEY, stating that she came from a poor family and had to leave home at an early age due to her family's poverty. ~~BOUTELL~~ stated subject was a waitress, stenographer, tobacco stripper, and a book agent and had associated with Indian Revolutionaries in New York City. He further stated that subject served with the Indian Revolutionary Movement in ~~Berlin~~ for

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eight years and it was there that she met VIREN DRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA, Indian terrorist leader. The article alleges that she was CHATTOPADHYAYA's paramour and that the last time she saw him was in Moscow in 1933.

BOUTELL, who had evidently interviewed subject in New York City, stated that SMEDLEY was primarily interested in China and was a staunch advocate of the Chinese Reds.

The September 18, 1943 issue of the New York Times reflects that subject's book, "Battle Hymn of China" was reviewed by JOHN CHAMBERLAIN. CHAMBERLAIN described the book as a saga of Guerrilla warfare as practiced by the Chinese Communist Armies and gave the book a favorable review.

The October 27, 1943 issue of the New York Herald Tribune reflects that AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the speakers at a luncheon sponsored jointly by the American Booksellers Association and the Herald Tribune and held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on October 26, 1943. The article stated SMEDLEY described the needs and ultimate aims of China. SMEDLEY stated "out of Asia will emerge a great new civilization and it may depend on us what it will be. They want freedom from all racial and color prejudice. They want freedom from the white men and the ambitions of the yellow men. After the war there are going to be no very rich or very poor in China. We are all going to be equal. There will be work for everybody including a free education."

The December 10, 1944 issue of the New York PM, a New York daily newspaper, published a letter written by subject to HENRY R. LUCE, publisher of Time, Life and Fortune magazines. This letter was printed in PM because subject had refused to submit to "Life" photos of Chinese life for a forthcoming article by that magazine. SMEDLEY refused to submit these photos because she said "Life" had previously distorted stories concerning life in Red China and that LUCE's publications were partly responsible for this distortion. Her letter states that the Kuomintang Government has been able to create a false impression on the China situation by having American reactionaries publish false reports. She criticized the Nationalists for being quislings and lavished praise on the Chinese Reds who she stated was the dominating party in China. She further stated that this letter was being published in PM because LUCE had refused to publish it in one of his publications.

The January 28, 1945 issue of the New York Times, under a Poughkeepsie dateline, reflected that subject spoke at the Vassar College Political Association Conference on China. It will be noted that this edition was "killed" by the

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editor and was not published.

Subject is quoted as saying, "not only the Communists but the great masses of Democratic men and women know that the only basis for unity and peace is a coalition government now. Such a Government alone would be qualified to call a national assembly, adopt a constitution and introduce representative government. Neither the Communists nor the Democrats would or could trust the Kuomintang with its long record of tyranny, deception, and oppression of the common people.

"A Government is needed which would abolish the Kuomintang Party dictatorship, institute a Bill of Rights and end the three systems of secret police. Only a coalition government could organize a united high military command.

"For the first time in the war the United States is beginning to play a progressive Democratic role in Asia. Through years of bitter struggle the Chinese democrats and Communists have won the respect of all Americans in China, including all our correspondents; General STILLWELL; our new Ambassador General PATRICK HURLEY, and, it seems, DONALD NELSON."

The March 7, 1946 issue of the New York Times reflects an article captioned "Group of Writers File Appeal in Death of OWI Employee." The article stated that a group of Americans, including writers and journalists announced that they had sent a letter to CHIANG KAI-SHEK concerning the death of YANG CHAO, OWI employee, who was arrested by the Nationalists and died in prison. The signers were critical of the treatment received by CHAO. The following individuals signed this letter:

MAXWELL S. STEWART
ELIZABETH JAMES
MAROLINE SLADE
ALFRED KAZIN
ERIO SEVEREID
RICHARD WATTS, Jr. ✓
H. R. ISAACS
AGNES SMEDLEY
THEODORE WHITE.

The February 11, 1949 issue of the New York Times contained an article by WALTER H. WAGGONER, datelined Washington, D.C. The article stated that the United States Army made public a 32,000 word report on a Soviet Spy Ring in the

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Far East. Doctor RICHARD SORGE was listed as head of this spy ring and some of the members included OZAKI HOZUMI, GUENTHER STEIN, and AGNES SMEDLEY. According to the report SMEDLEY "has been one of the most energetic workers for the Soviet cause in China for the past twenty years. She had worked closely with SORGE from late 1930 until he left China and she had been a comintern Agent."

The February 11, 1949 issue of the New York Times stated that AGNES SMEDLEY denied being a spy or an agent for any country. According to the article, subject stated that in the course of her work as a correspondent for the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Manchester Guardian, and other papers she had met Dr. SORGE and HOZUMI OZAKI. She stated that she never had lived in Japan and knew nothing of their activities until the report of their deaths appeared in the American press. She blamed the release of the spy report on General MacARTHUR because of the defeats of the Chinese Nationalists.

The February 22, 1949 issue of the New York Times reflects, under a Tokyo dateline, that Major General CHARLES WILLOUGHBY, Chief United States Intelligence Officer in the Far East, accepted full responsibility for the SORGE report. He stated that he would waive immunity and would welcome a libel suit by subject.

The same issue carried a reply by subject in which she stated that she would not sue WILLOUGHBY for libel as General MacARTHUR was responsible for the release of the report and she demanded that General MacARTHUR waive his immunity so she could sue him.

The March 28, 1949 issue of the New York Times displayed a photograph of the subject along with A. A. ~~MADEYEV~~, Professor FREDERICH B. ~~SCHUMAN~~, and Dr. HARLOW ~~SHAPLEY~~. The article stated that these individuals were speakers at the World Peace Conference held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on that date and sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that b2
the following persons were contacted by SMEDLEY in 1949 while she was residing
at the Hotel Carteret, New York City, during visits to New York City prior to
leaving for England. The informant was unable to furnish any information re-
garding the nature of these contacts. The dates placed after each name indicates
the dates on which such contacts were made by SMEDLEY.

ROGER N. ~~BAIDWIN~~ and
EVELYN P. ~~BAIDWIN~~
282 West 11th Street
Watkins 9-1433
(September 4, 1949)

"Who's Who" for 1942-1943 relates that ROGER NASH ~~BAIDWIN~~ and ~~EVELYN~~
~~PRESTON~~ ~~BAIDWIN~~ were married on March 7, 1936, and that ROGER ~~BAIDWIN~~ had been
a director for the American Civil Liberties Union since 1917. ~~BAIDWIN~~ wrote an
article entitled "The ~~Need for Militancy~~", for a book named "The Socialism of
Our Times," which book was published by the ~~Vanguard Press~~, presumably for the
League for Industrial Democracy (June 1929). On page 77 ~~BAIDWIN~~ refers to
himself as a pacifist. He states that he believes in revolution "not necessarily
the forcible seizure of power in armed conflict but the process of class move-
ments determined to expropriate the capitalist class and to take control of
all social property". He indicates that he is opposed to revolutionary violence
and then states, "I would rather see violent revolution than none at all though
I do not personally support it because I believe other means far better. Even
the terrible cause of bloody revolution is a cheaper price to humanity than
the continued exploitation and wreck of human life under the settled violence
of the present system."

On pages 80-81 he writes: "Despite my favorable attitude to Communist
activities which is justified, I think, by the facts, I am not a Communist,
as is well known. I could not join the Communist movement both for theoretical
and practical reasons. Philosophically I am an anarchist though I do not work
at it."

"The Compass," a New York daily newspaper, of October 27, 1949,
states that ROGER N. ~~BAIDWIN~~, Executive Director of the ~~American Civil Liberties~~
~~Union~~, would have the group on January 1, 1950 work in the field of "interna-
tional civil rights", largely at the United Nations. The article stated that
~~BAIDWIN~~ has been director of the League since its formation in 1920.

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~~SECRET~~~~CHINA AID COUNCIL~~

11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

HA 2-5845

(September 20, 1949, October 12, 1949,
October 17, 1949, November 1, 1949,
November 4, 1949, November 10, 1949)

The above organization was cited as being under Communist control, or in collaboration with the Communist Party by the Committee for Cultural Freedom, Professor JOHN DEWEY, Chairman, April, 1940 (Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Seventy Ninth Congress, May 29, 1946).

It was cited as a "subsidiary" of the American League for Peace and Democracy (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report June 25, 1942, pg. 16).

It was cited as a Communist front and a subsidiary organization of the American League for Peace and Democracy (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, pgs. 151, 319, 336).

The American League for Peace and Democracy has been declared by the Attorney General as a subversive organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that the China Aid Council was originally organized in 1937 and raised funds for the support of medical and relief projects undertaken at the request of the Chinese Red Cross. Upon its formation it operated as a division of the American League for Peace and Democracy, 263 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y., and maintains its headquarters there. This informant advised that the China Aid Council combined in 1941 with the American Committee for Chinese War Orphans, Inc., and China Welfare, Inc., to form the China Aid Council, Inc., and that as of September, 1949, it was an agency of United China Relief. According to this informant, China Aid Council, Inc., had headquarters at 1790 Broadway, New York City, until September, 1949 and thereafter moved to 53 Broadway, New York City.

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Confidential Informant [] advised that MILDRED PRICE was Executive Director of China Aid Council, Inc.

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LOUIS F. BUDENZ, self-admitted former Communist and former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, asserted on February 20, 1950 that MILDRED PRICE was a member of the Communist Party.

b7C Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that
b2 [MILDRED PRICE was a Communist and an international agent working for the]
welfare of the U.S.S.R. *u Per Army Ltr. dtd 3/20/50 ref 4.20.53*

b2 According to the January, 1945 issue of "News Letters" published by the China Aid Council, PHILIP J. JAFFE was Treasurer of the organization. Confidential Informant [] advised that PHILIP J. JAFFE was a Director of China Aid Council, Inc., as of September, 1949.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ advised on February 20, 1950 that PHILIP J. JAFFE was a member of the Communist Party.

b7C [] Superintendent of the office building at 53 Broadway, New York City, advised that the China Aid Council, of which MILDRED PRICE was an executive, occupied quarters at 53 Broadway for a short time prior to December, 1949. [] was of the opinion that the China Aid Council was in the process of dissolution and advised that it had moved to 11 Broadway, New York City, shortly after December, 1949.

b2 On August 29, 1949, Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that the China Aid Council was a Communist front and that a dispute in policy arose causing some of its leaders to be accused of Browderism.

~~FEDERATED PRESS~~
133 West 44th Street
New York, New York
Luxemburg 2-0111
(August 22, 1949, October 1, 1949
October 18, 1949)

The above was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., on March 29, 1944 (pgs. 76, 143, 147).

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that
b7D correspondents of the Federated Press slant reports to the Communist Party line.

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This informant advised that the Federated Press and Allied Labor News Service, Inc., conditionally merged for one year effective November 24, 1946 and that Allied Labor News, Inc., followed Communist Party policy in international matters.

A review of the "Daily Worker" and the Sunday "Worker", East Coast Communist newspapers, shows that the services of the Federated Press were utilized as of 1948.

LOUIS BUDENZ, self-admitted former Communist and former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker", who is now an assistant professor at Fordham University, New York City, advised that the Federated Press issues a daily news release, which is subscribed to by many newspapers, particularly a portion of the labor press. Mr. BUDENZ stated that the "Daily Worker" subscribes to the Federated Press and that the editors of the Federated Press are designated by the Communist Party.

Mr. BUDENZ also stated that the Federated Press is now and has been during most of its existence, controlled by the Communist Party. He recalled that CARL HAESSLER is Managing Editor of the Federated Press and was of the opinion that HAESSLER, although not a Communist Party member, followed the Party discipline. Mr. BUDENZ pointed out that HAESSLER'S sister was married to WILLIAM WEINSTONE, a leading Communist.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that WILLIAM WEINSTONE was Educational Director of the New York State Communist Party as of June, 1948.

The "New York World Telegram", issue of November 8, 1947, under the headline, "AFL Calls News Service Red; Bids Union Bar It", reported that the American Federation of Labor on November 8, 1947, urged its unions publications not to use dispatches from the Federated Press on the grounds that this news organization follows the Communist Party line.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on February 11, 1948 that [] had committed himself to the Federated Press to establish a better news service in Europe.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, furnished information to the effect that the Federated Press had received funds from [].

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[redacted] has been described as "one of the financial angels" of the Communist Party by LOUIS BUDENZ, former Editor of the "Daily Worker".

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the Federated Press was the recipient of funds from the ROBERT MARSHALL Foundation over a period of several years.

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The Dies Committee Report, addressed to the Seventy Eighth Congress, stated that the ROBERT MARSHALL Foundation was one of the principal sources of funds by which the Communist Front organizations were able to operate; that it was created by the will of ROBERT MARSHALL who had been employed by the Federal Government in the Department of the Interior. This report stated that the principal figure in the administration of the funds of the Foundation was GEORGE MARSHALL, brother of the deceased ROBERT MARSHALL, and that GEORGE MARSHALL had a Communist record (Appendix IX, Section 5, page 1550).

b2

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information showing that as of July 11, 1947, the Federated Press had thirty paid correspondents throughout the world and that it served 270 publications.

[redacted]
New York, New York

[redacted]
(September 4, 1949, October 3, 1949,
October 27, 1949, November 14, 1949)

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Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted] New York, New York. This informant stated that she is employed as a teacher at the School for Printers Apprentice, 220 West 19th Street, New York, New York.

b7C

A letterhead dated April 16, 1940, of the League for Mutual Aid, Room 2002, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, reflects that [redacted] was a member of the Executive Committee of this organization.

b7C

A letterhead of this organization dated October 31, 1943, reflects that [redacted] was a member of the Advisory Committee from New York as well as being on the Executive Committee of the League for Mutual Aid.

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised in b2
 1936 that the League for Mutual Aid, Room 2002, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York
 New York, was a Communist front organization, [] advised that the purpose b7D
 of this organization was to assist members of the Communist Party, who were
 arrested because of participation in labor or political demonstrations. In
 addition, the League for Mutual Aid was cited as a Communist front by the
 House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

~~KNICKERBOCKER BROADCASTING COMPANY~~
 1657 Broadway
 New York, New York
 CI 6-2200
 (August 31, 1949, October 9, 1949)

b2 Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, who was
 associated with the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company known as ~~Radio~~
 Station ~~WJGA~~ located at 1657 Broadway, New York City, advised in 1942
 b7D that a contract was negotiated on September 10, 1941 between this company
 and the New York City Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party.
 b7C [] stated that the contract which had been executed by one []
 [] in behalf of the Election Committee Communist Party previously
 mentioned [] provided for the scheduling of six
 fifteen minute broadcasts and twelve one-half minute broadcasts including
 a period from September 29 to November 3, 1941.

The informant also stated that two other contracts were also
 executed between the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company and the New York
 City Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party. The first of
 these was signed by [] for the Communist Party on September 30,
 1941 providing for two half minute broadcasts on Thursday, October 15,
 1941. The second was also signed by [] on October 2, 1941 and
 b7C provided for one fifteen minute program on Thursday, October 15, 1941 at
 9:45 p.m.

[]
 Ossining, New York
 Ossining 2-1129 J
 (September 4, 1949)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that

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b2 [] is a Communist Party member.
b7C

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on June 12, 1944 that [] the wife of CORLISS LAMONT.

b2 On February 8, 1950, Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that CORLISS LAMONT is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

b7D It is to be noted that the National Council of American Soviet Friendship has been cited by the Attorney General as subversive and as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

EDGAR P. SNOW
47 West 9th Street
New York, New York
GRAMMERCY 3-3846
(August 5; 18, 20, 26, 1949,
September 12, 14, 30, 1949,
October 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 18, 19,
20, 24, 30, 31, 1949,
November 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12,
14, 1949)

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that
b7D as of October, 1948, E. P. SNOW, a writer, was employed as Foreign Editor for the "Saturday Evening Post", and was residing at 47 West 9th Street, New York City.

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, furnished an
b7D invitation of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee dated March 22, 1945 which listed EDGAR SNOW as one of its sponsors.

It is to be noted that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that a
letterhead of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee dated October 29, 1945, shows EDGAR SNOW as one of its national sponsors.

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that
b7D in 1941, EDGAR SNOW was a contributor to the publication of the American

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Russian Institute, "American Review on the Soviet Union". The informant also advised that EDGAR SNOW was a member of the National Committee to Oust Bilbo, which was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress.

It is to be noted that both the American Russian Institute and the Civil Rights Congress have been designated by the Attorney General as being subversive and within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, on May 24, 1941, reported that EDGAR SNOW was among those participating in the "Congress of American Artists" which was being held from June 6-8, 1941. This Congress was described in 1948 by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as typical of Communist created and controlled organizations.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former editor of the "Daily Worker", stated in February, 1947, that SNOW in 1945 was not considered to be a Communist, though he was considered to be very near to the party, and that SNOW'S wife was a member of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED]
Jamaica, New York
[REDACTED]
(October 17, 1949)

b7C

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED] was a member of the International Committee, Congress of American Women, as of March 10, 1947.

The Congress of American Women is an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

~~X~~ YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

854 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York
Regent 7-2902

(September 14, 1949) *(u)*

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[REDACTED]

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, has advised that SMEDLEY resided almost continuously from June, 1948 until her departure from the United States for England on November 17, 1949 at the home of [REDACTED] Snedens Landing, Palisades, Rockland County, New York. U

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that the names of Miss AGNES SMEDLEY and [REDACTED] were contained on a mailing list for persons invited to a reception given by MIODRAG MARKOVIC, Consul General for Yugoslavia in New York City. This informant was unable to supply the date of this reception. The address for both SMEDLEY and the [REDACTED] was given as Palisades, Rockland County, New York. (C) (U)

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, on April 3, 1946 furnished a list of individuals who were expected to attend a dinner sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, to be held on Wednesday, April 3, 1946 at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. This list reflects that [REDACTED] were to attend this dinner. U

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The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. U

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that by letter dated November 4, 1948, postmarked at Palisades, New York, the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D.C., was advised that [REDACTED] regretted that they would be unable to take part in the celebration of the Great October Revolution and that they wished to thank His Excellency, the Ambassador, for the invitation. (S) (u)

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that on December 17, 1948, a telephone call was made from the number TRafalgar 3-0119, which number was listed to GUENTHER STEIN at the Hotel Anderson, 102 West 80th Street, New York City, to [REDACTED] Palisades, New York. U

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that official records of the Japanese Government reflect that RICHARD SORGE, MAX KLAUSEN and other members of the Soviet espionage ring were arrested in Tokyo in October, 1941. SORGE, KLAUSEN and other members of the ring made confessions, naming GUENTHER E. OXSTEIN, a British Journalist, as an active member of the ring from 1936 to 1938 in Japan. Some of these persons also named SMEDLEY as a member of the ring during its China operation, from 1929 to 1932. (S) U Per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/43 my 4.20.43

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that on April 4, 1949, [] both of New York City, contributed ten dollars and twenty dollars, respectively, to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. U

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. U

In an article appearing on page 4, column 3, of the "Daily Worker", dated October 18, 1948, captioned "34 Notables Sign Appeal for J.A.F.R.C. 11", it is reflected that RICARD BROOKS was one of the signers of an appeal to President Truman, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, and Attorney General Clark, in behalf of 11 Executive Board members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The article reflects that the 11 Board members had been convicted of contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee for refusal to yield books and records of the organization to the Congressional group. U

The "Journal News", Nyack, New York, of June 4, 1948, reflects an "appeal" in the form of an advertisement, as follows: U

"You can have either.....the Bill of Rights or the Mundt-Nixon Bill, but you can't have both..... We citizens of Rockland County say that the Mundt-Nixon Bill is an effort to subvert the Bill of Rights and turn America down the path of a police state....." U

The names [] appear on the list of names appearing at the bottom of this "appeal". U

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The Mundt-Nixon Bill introduced in Congress on March 15, 1948 as HR5852 expresses its purpose to "combat un-American activities by requiring the registration of Communist front organizations and for other purposes." U

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that during the period from June, 1948 until shortly before her departure for England in November, 1949, SMEDLEY resided at the home of [redacted] Palisades, New York. Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished a list of toll calls billed to [redacted], the subscriber of which is listed as [redacted] Palisades, New York. [redacted] identified the subscribers of these phone numbers, which are set out below. The dates appearing after each name are the dates calls were made from the [redacted] residence: u

[redacted]
[redacted] February 23, 1949)

b7C

In March 1942 [redacted] made application for a clerk's position with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Personnel Questionnaire made out by this individual reflected the following information: u

Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	New York City
Occupation	Attorney
Education	L.L.B. in 1937 from New York Law School; admitted to New York State Bar June 1939
Parents	MAX and GOLDIE CHARLTON, both born in Russia
Brothers and Sisters	BENJAMIN; SAMUEL; MAE (born in Russia); ISADORE (born in New York City).
Home address	2184 Barnes Avenue, Bronx, New York. u

b7C

In August, 1946 the name of [redacted] Bronx, New York, appeared on a Communist Party Independent Nominating Petition for New York City, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability.

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory lists [redacted] Attorney, 154 Nassau Street, telephone number BA7-8337. u

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that his records reflect that [redacted] was born [redacted] At the time of birth he was registered at the Board of Health as [redacted], which name was later changed to [redacted] by a Court order when his father became a citizen on June 12, 1919. He Americanized the name [redacted]. He used his brother's date of birth, [redacted] born [redacted] in order to enter Morris Evening School. [redacted] was actually born [redacted] at New York City as [redacted]; mother, OLGA CHARNTON, nee OLGA CHERNOFF, born Russia; father, MAX CHARNTON, born Russia. u

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

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b7C The records of the Veterans Administration, reviewed December 29, 1949 by SA [redacted], reflect that [redacted] Avenue, Bronx, New York; born May 7, 1907 at New York City, entered the U.S. Army on August 1, 1942 and was honorably discharged September 16, 1945. He was registered under Army Serial Number [redacted]. 4

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NY 100-68282

[REDACTED]
NEW YORK CITY

(Telephone [REDACTED])

(Date called: February 13, 1949)

b2 Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that
b7D [REDACTED] enrolled under the Communist Party emblem in the 1936
election registration in New York City. u

A copy of the December, 1947, issue of "Spotlight on the Far East," published by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, announced a "call to the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East," to be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, January 23 to 25, 1948 at Hotel Roosevelt in New York City. u

b2 Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, stated on January 5, 1948 that the Communist Party, USA, had asked its members to help support this Conference. u

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

NY 100-68282

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Confidential Informant ☐ and Confidential Informant ☐ both b2
 of known reliability, advised that Dr. CATHERINE D. LEALTAD, formerly with b7D
 UNRRA in China, on loan from the United States Public Health Service,
 attended this Conference and made a three minute speech from the floor.

On April 21, 1949 the Attorney General declared the Committee
 For a Democratic Far Eastern Policy a Communist organization which comes
 within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The December 20, 1947 issue of the "New York Times", a New York
 daily newspaper, carried an article entitled, "Doctor Says China Neglects
 The Poor", in which Dr. CATHERINE LEALTAD, who had worked in the inter-
 national peace hospitals in Communist led China, stated that the Chinese
 people under Communist domination probably had better food, clothing and
 shelter than they do in the Nationalist areas. She also stated that she
 had seen the Nationalists bomb hospitals in order to terrorize the people.

b2
 b7D
 Confidential Informant ☐ advised on December 3, 1948 that a
 memorial was held on December 3, 1948, sponsored by the Committee For A
 Democratic Far Eastern Policy, to honor the life and work of Marshal FENG
 YU-HSIANG. The meeting was held at the Milbank Chapel Teacher's College,
 Columbia University, New York City. Dr. CATHERINE D. LEALTAD was one of
 the speakers on this occasion. According to the Informant, the speakers
 praised FENG for his support of the Chinese Communists and his opposition
 to CHIANG KAI-SHEK. Dr. LEALTAD stated that the conditions in North
 China were excellent in comparison to the part of China under control of
 the Nationalists.

The March, 1949, issue of the "Far East Spotlight", published
 by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, 111 West 42nd Street,
 New York City, reflects that Dr. CATHERINE LEALTAD is listed as a member
 of the Executive Committee for the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern
 Policy.

The "Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, on Sunday,
 April 24, 1949, in its Harlem Division, page 28, column 1, stated that a
 conference of the Women's Division of the Progressive Party had been held
 in Albany, New York, on April 23, 1949, at which a number of negro women
 attended. Dr. CATHERINE LEALTAD, of the East Harlem Board of Health was
 one of those persons present. b2

Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, advised that b7D
 the group of women who attended this conference were either well known
 Communist Party members or were definite Communist sympathizers.

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that in June, 1949, Dr. CATHERINE LEALTAD was a member of the Board of Directors of the China Aid Council, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York City, and was soliciting funds from Chinese. b2

Confidential Informant [] advised on August 29, 1949, that the China Aid Council was a Communist Party front organization in which a dispute had arisen on policy, which had caused some of its leaders to be accused of Browderism. b2

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

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b2

[Handwritten mark] UNITED CHINA RELIEF
 UNITED SERVICES TO CHINA, INC.
 1790 Broadway
 New York City
 (Telephone Circle 5-4100)
 (Dates called: February 11, 1949, February 16, 1949, March 15, 1949, July 15, 1949 - 2 calls)

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that the United Services to China, Inc., was formerly the United China Relief, Inc. According to the Informant, three prominent persons intimately familiar with the international affairs of the United Services to China, Inc., advised that Communists had infiltrated that organization. The American Committee in Aid of China Industrial Cooperatives and the China Aid Council, two of the coordinating agencies within the framework of the above mentioned organization, have been identified as Communist dominated organizations. The Informant stated that shortly after that organization started to function, EDWARD C. CARTER, President of the Institute of Pacific Relations, a Communist infiltrated organization, and who was also President of the Russian War Relief, a "Communist organization", became Chairman of the all powerful Program Committee, the policy making and steering committee of the United Services to China, Inc. According to the Informant, CARTER immediately filled the committee posts with followers which included known Communists and fellow travelers, which reduced the Board of Directors to the status of "dummies".

4 Per Navy LFA dtd 3/16/53 pg. 6 20.83

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[REDACTED]
NEW YORK CITY

(Telephone [REDACTED])

(Dates called: January 14, 1949, February 4, 1949, February 21, 1949 - 2 calls, February 5, 1949, February 26, 1949, March 6, 1949, July 20, 1949, July 25, 1949)

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised on January 8, 1947 that [REDACTED] of the China Aid Council. b2 b7C

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised on August 29, 1949 that the China Aid Council was formed in 1937. This Informant indicated that the China Aid Council was a "Communist front" organization, and from the first day of its existence it worked closely with the United China Relief. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, has advised [that [REDACTED] was a Communist and an "international agent working for the welfare of the USSR." b2 b7C

* "IN FACT"

280 LAFAYETTE STREET

NEW YORK CITY

(Telephone Worth 4-6945)

(Dates called: June 12, 1946, November 17, 1948)

1. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that the publication "In Fact" is a four page periodical strongly backed by the Communist Party, and at various Communist Party meetings it is frequently referred to by party members as a good paper to read. On several occasions, he added, it has been offered at a special price with other Communist publications.

2. The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated May 29, 1946, refers to "In Fact" as follows:

Cited as a Communist front organization by the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Council before the Reviewing Board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January, 1942.

Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944 (page 48).

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JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE575 SIXTH AVENUENEW YORK CITY

(Telephone Watkins 9-1600)

(Date called: February 3, 1949)

The Jefferson School of Social Science is an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESSNEW YORK OFFICE23 WEST 26TH STREETNEW YORK CITY

(Telephone Oregon 9-1657)

(Date called: June 6, 1949)

The Civil Rights Congress is an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCE AND PROFESSIONS49 WEST 44th STREETNEW YORK CITY

(Telephone Murray Hill 7-2161)

(Dates called: March 24, 1949; April 11, 1949)

This organization was deemed one of the most important front groups in the country by the California State Committee on Un-American Activities.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS854 FIFTH AVENUENEW YORK CITY

(Telephone Regent 7-2902 and Regent 7-2961)

(Dates called: January 14, 1949, January 27, 1949, February 4, 1949, February 7, 1949, February 26, 1949)

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b7C

[REDACTED]

January 29; February 11, 17;
May 31, 1949)

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflect that [REDACTED] formerly resided at 3200 - 16th Street, Washington, D.C. His occupation as of November 15, 1949, was given as a free lance writer. From 1934 to May, 1941, he was a writer for the "New York Times". It was also indicated that he was formerly employed in the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D.C.

The "New York Daily News" of October 5, 1944, contained an article entitled "Hot Democratic Researcher Listed as Red" in which it was stated that [REDACTED] was a registered Communist in New York City in 1936, according to documents produced before the Dies Investigating Committee by Committee Chief Investigator ROBERT E. STRIPPLING.

b7C

The "New York Sun" of October 4, 1944, states that [REDACTED] was formerly a newspaper man in Chicago, Illinois; New York City; Spain; and Sydney, Australia. It also stated that he had contributed an article to the magazine "New Masses".

"New Masses" was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, March 29, 1944.

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[redacted]
New York City

b7C

[redacted]
July 13 and 14, 1949)

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory indicates that [redacted] resides at [redacted], New York City. He conducted his theatrical publicity business at 545 Fifth Avenue, Room 711, New York City. U

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b7C

The New York State Bureau of Vital Statistics reflects that [redacted] was born [redacted] at Queens County, New York. U

Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, advised that [redacted] is a close friend and associate of J. PETERS, who in 1935 wrote the "Manual of Organization of the Communist Party". The informant also stated that ROY B. HUDSON, Member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, advised that he could be reached on urgent Party matters at [redacted]. This number was, at that time, subscribed to by [redacted] who resided at [redacted] New York City. U

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on October 18, 1943, that [redacted] made arrangements for theater tickets for persons at the Russian Consulate. At that time, he made the statement that he was going to ship out as a Merchant seaman and was going to try to get a ship to Murmansk, Russia. (U)

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On November 23, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party. U

U. P. W. N. W. L. R. A. D. T. 3-12-73 m. 6.20.43

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on December 5, 1944, that [redacted] Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, conferred with [redacted] concerning the activities of the Steering Committee of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. U

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on February 14, 1945, that [redacted] was Membership Director of the Columbus Hill Club of the CPA, member of the Membership Committee, a representative of the County Council, and a member of the Educational Committee of the same club. U

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

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[redacted]
New York, New York

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(January 19, 25; February 18; March 15, 17, 20;
April 8; May 1, 1949)

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised in 1949 that he was of the opinion that [redacted] the Editor of the "China Daily News", was possibly Chinese Communist Party leader in the United States and that he is constantly used as a liaison agent between the American Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised in 1949 that [redacted] is the Editor of the "China Daily News", a Communist newspaper in New York City.

b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised in 1945 that [redacted] had been associated with the informant at the Office of War Information, New York City, and that he had related to the informant that he, [redacted] had furnished to one [redacted] an individual who was charged with illegal possession of Government documents, clippings from Chinese newspapers and information relating to China, although [redacted] when previously interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Office, in connection with [redacted] activities, had denied giving any confidential Office of War Information material to [redacted].

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CHINA DAILY NEWS

105 Mott Street

New York, New York

CA 6-7718

(March 17, 1949)

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised in April 1942 that the "China Daily News", of which [redacted] is President, is a very Communistic newspaper and has at different times made attacks on the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that he considered the "China Daily News" a Communist publication.

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Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised in 1947 that in his opinion the "China Daily News" was the most Chinese-language Communist publication in the United States. He stated that the "China Daily News" closely follows the "Daily Worker" and even goes beyond it in attacking the United States. He stated that this paper frequently refers to the United States as "an imperialistic power in China". He also stated that he has never seen one word of criticism against Russia printed in the "China Daily News" although there is a considerable amount of anti-United States propaganda printed therein.

Concerning the "Daily Worker", mentioned above, it is to be noted that this is a daily East Coast Communist publication.

J. RAYMOND WALSH
Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company
1657 Broadway
New York, New York
CI 6-2200
(January 19, 1949)

The report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Appendix - Part IX, Volume XVII of the hearings held during the period September 27 - October 5, 1944, reflects the following information on the pages specified:

Page 266 J. RAYMOND WALSH is listed as "Member of the Committee" of the National Citizens Political Action Committee which organization is cited as a Communist front.

Page 340 J. RAYMOND WALSH is listed as being affiliated with the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

Page 370 J. RAYMOND WALSH is listed as one of the individuals who signed an open letter to the President of the United States, sponsored originally by the American Council on Soviet Relations, urging a declaration of war on Finland.

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Page 514 J. RAYMOND WALSH is listed as being affiliated with the American Students Union.

Page 672 J. RAYMOND WALSH is listed as being affiliated with the Council of Pan-American Democracy.

Page 921 J. RAYMOND WALSH is listed as Chairman of the April Open Forum meeting on Social Security of the Boston Chapter of the Inter-Professional Association. The Inter-Professional Association is listed as one of the organizations having a cordial relationship with various Communist-controlled front organizations.

Page 967 J. RAYMOND WALSH is listed as being affiliated with the League of American Writers.

Page 1126 J. RAYMOND WALSH is listed as one of the group of scientists and educators who signed an open letter dated January 1940 opposing the "outright suppression of the Communist Party".

Page 1205 J. RAYMOND WALSH is listed as one of the National Citizens Political Action Committee who was affiliated as a sponsor for the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, a Communist front organization.

Page 1224 J. RAYMOND WALSH is listed as being affiliated with the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties.

Page 1381 J. RAYMOND WALSH is listed as a signer of an open letter calling for close cooperation of Americans with the Soviet Union.

Concerning J. RAYMOND WALSH it should also be noted that the 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 499, reflects this individual was a sponsor of the Scientific Cultural Conference for World Peace, held during the period March 25-27, 1949 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.

It is to be noted the Scientific Cultural Conference was held under the auspices of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions and was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in their report dated March 23, 1949, Page 698, as "one of the most important Communist front organizations in the country" and "a basic Communist front with a long record of succession from other Communist fronts".

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Concerning the following organizations with which J. RAYMOND WALSH has been affiliated, according to the report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, above-mentioned, it is to be noted that they have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

Council for Pan-American Democracy.

League of American Writers.

National Federation of Constitutional Liberties.

~~COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY~~~~111 West 42nd Street~~~~New York, New York~~~~Bryant 9-6342~~~~(February 12, 1949, three calls; February 15;
February 16, two calls; February 23; March 23;
June 21, 1949)~~

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

EVA LANDSBERG

b7C

New York, New York(January 30; July 7, 1949)

The "Daily Worker", February 10, 1944, Page 3, Column 7, reflects an article stating that Dr. EVA LANDSBERG was one of a group of American women leaders who sent greetings to the women in the U.S.S.R. The article further reflects that this project was sponsored by the Committee of Women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

Concerning the "Daily Worker" it should be noted that this is a daily East Coast Communist publication. u

Concerning the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, it should be noted that this organization has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within purview of Executive Order 9835. u

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b7C
Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised in July 1947 that one [] head of the American-Soviet Medical Society, had informed [], a member of the U.S.S.R. Consulate in New York City, that Dr. EVA LANDSBERG, whom he described as being on the Board of Trustees, was participating in the Pediatrics Congress at the Waldorf Hotel. According to the informant, [] described Dr. LANDSBERG as "one of our people" and stated that whatever she would advise would be correct. (C) (U)

Concerning the American-Soviet Medical Society, the following information should be noted: u

The December 1943 issue of "The American Review of Soviet Medicine", the official publication of the American Soviet Medical Society, reflects an article stating that the medical panel of the 10th Anniversary Congress of the National Council of the American-Soviet Friendship held in New York City on November 7, 1943 was organized in cooperation with the American Medical Society. u

~~THE~~ NATION ASSOCIATES, INC.
20 Vesey Street
New York, New York
BARclay 7-1064
(February 10, 1949)

b2

Concerning The Nation Associates it should be noted that Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised in October 1947 that a review of the speakers, officers and sponsors of this organization reflects that while some of them have previously been connected with various Communist Party front organizations the majority of them are well known Liberals or political figures of importance. u

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NY 100-68282

~~AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE FOR CULTURAL
RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA~~
58 Park Avenue, New York City
Lexington 2-5475

April 27, 1949

This organization has been cited by the Attorney General as a
Communist front group falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

EDGAR P. SNOW
47 West 9th Street
New York City
GR 3-3846

1/11,14,23,27,30/49
2/6,7,13,15,16,17 (2).
18(2),22(2),23(2)/49

Information on the above individual has been reported previously
in this report.

DR. OWEN LATTIMORE
Ruxton, Maryland
CHalson 846-J
(March 17, 1949)

It should be noted that information concerning this individual
appears elsewhere in this report.

- P E N D I N G -

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

[redacted] Hotel Stanhope, 81st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, a former employee of the publication "United Nations World", who has travelled in the Far East, was interviewed on April 26, 1950, by SA [redacted]. He advised that he had no knowledge concerning the background or activities of SMEDLEY nor could he furnish any sources where such information might be obtained.

b7C

[redacted] 1. personal secretary to OWEN LATTIMORE, who resides at the [redacted] Suffern, New York, was interviewed by SAs [redacted] on April 17, 1950. She stated that she had never met AGNES SMEDLEY since her visit to China with LATTIMORE took in only the North China area while SMEDLEY'S activities in China were confined mainly to the South China area, chiefly in Shanghai. She was unable to furnish any information concerning the background or activities of SMEDLEY.

b7C

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Information was received from Confidential Informant [redacted] of [known reliability, to the effect that one EMELIANOFF had been an Inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police during the period 1929 to 1936 during which time SMEDLEY was active in Shanghai. (S) U bracketed portion per army LTR dtd 3.30.43 420.83

The report of SA [redacted] dated January 24, 1950 at Washington, D.C., in the SMEDLEY case, set forth information received from the State Department files concerning IVAN VASILIEVITCH EMELIANOFF and ALPHONSE ELLMAN EMELIANOFF as possibly identical with the person referred to by [redacted] A lead to locate and interview these persons was accordingly set out in referenced report. (S) (u)

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An examination of the background data concerning these persons set forth in the Washington report of January 24, 1950, reflects that IVAN EMELIANOFF entered the United States July 8, 1927 and that ALPHONSE EMELIANOFF entered the United States on May 4, 1922. No further action will be taken, therefore, on this lead and it will be deleted from the lead page.

b1

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (cont'd)

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] (S) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] has already been placed and the results thereof reported. (S) (u)

A mail cover on [REDACTED] care of the China Aid Council in September, 1949 through December, 1949, reflected only one foreign address as follows: (S) (u)

[REDACTED]

b7C

Confidential Informants

[REDACTED], of known reliability, who are familiar with Communist activities in the New York area were contacted on April 24, 25 and 26. They were unable to furnish any information concerning SMEDLEY other than that attributed to them in the details of this report.

b2

b7D

[REDACTED], Scarsdale, New York, was interviewed on April 25, 1950 by SAs [REDACTED] and WILLIAM J. TRACY. She stated that she had been employed from October, [REDACTED] until June of [REDACTED] by the Institute of Pacific Relations as a Stenographer, part of this time as secretary to CATHERINE PORTER, Managing Editor of "Pacific Affairs". She stated that she did not recall ever meeting AGNES SMEDLEY and stated she could furnish no information concerning her background or activities.

b7C

On April 27, 1950, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, telephonically advised SA [REDACTED] that he had met AGNES SMEDLEY on several occasions at parties a considerable time ago but that he had no particular recollections concerning her. He advised he had no information regarding any alleged Communist or pro-Communist activities on her part or any other pertinent information concerning her.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

In the report of SA [] dated October 5, 1945 at Albany, New York, in this case, information is set out that while SMEDLEY b7C stayed at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel in New York City on March 14, 1945, she received a telephone message from [] to call []

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that as of March, 1945, this number was listed to [] both of [] New York City. * These persons are apparently identical with [] and his wife, [] New York City, who received a telephone call from SMEDLEY and concerning whom information is set out elsewhere in the administrative section of this report. b2 b7C

[] b1
[] (S) (M) (S)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that it had been reported sometime in 1937 that SMEDLEY wrote to one D. BERENBURG, [] New York City, a letter concerning a conference she had had with CHU EN-LAI and the "Moscow Delegation" in China. The full text of this letter is set out in the Washington report dated January 24, 1950, by SA [] in the SMEDLEY case. (S) (M) (S) b7C b2 b7C

This same informant stated that 132 West 65th Street was the headquarters of the Anti-Imperialistic League, the American branch of which was headed by D. BERENBURG. The informant also stated that the League published "The Workers' World". (S) (M) (S)

The "Daily Worker" of March 30, 1941, section two, page five, column one, reproduces the masthead of a newspaper called "The Workers' World" which is identified as "The official organ of the Socialist Party of Kansas City". The issue reproduced was for July 18, 1919. This was in connection with a "Daily Worker" article reproducing several of EARL BROWDER'S editorials of that year which were printed in that paper. The article identifies "The Workers' World" as "a left-wing Socialist anti-war newspaper".

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd)

Mr. DAVID P. BERENBERG, 1745 East 7th Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised that he has been a life-long member of the NORMAN THOMAS Socialist Party and has been associated with several of the official publications of this Party. He advised, however, that he had never heard of the Anti-Imperialist League nor had he ever resided at West 65th Street in New York City.

Mr. BERENBERG stated that "The Workers' World" had been an official publication of the left-wing of the Socialist Party in about 1920, which Party later became the Communist Party, USA. He stated, however, that by 1936 the Communist Party had already adopted its present name and its official publication was the "Daily Worker".

He further stated that in all the years of his activity in the Socialist Party, he had never heard of "The Workers' World", since sometime in early 1920.

Mr. BERENBERG stated that he was familiar with the name of AGNES SMEDLEY through her writings and through newspaper publicity and stated that he might have met her in 1920 at the Rand School of Social Science with which he was at that time connected. However, his memory at this point was hazy and he was quite definite in stating that he had not seen SMEDLEY since and had no knowledge of her background or activities.

Mr. BERENBERG also stated that he had no idea as to the possible identity of any D. BERENBURG who in 1937 was reportedly connected with the Anti-Imperialistic League.

Confidential Informants [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of known reliability, who are familiar with Communist activities in the New York area, were contacted on April 24 and 25 and 26, 1950. None of these informants could supply any information regarding the Anti-Imperialistic League, D. BERENBURG or the "Workers' World".

The indices of the New York Office are negative as to D. BERENBURG with the exception of that information which has been set forth in referenced report and which is apparently identical with the DAVID P. BERENBERG who has been interviewed.

The only information concerning "The Workers' World" appearing in the files of the New York Office has been set out above.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd)

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As reported in the investigative section of this report, Confidential Informant [] furnished information reflecting that the subject had asked ANNE M. MUMFORD, Executive Secretary of the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation in Los Angeles, for financial assistance while preparing a book.

The indices of the New York Office contain no information concerning ANNE M. MUMFORD or the Haynes Foundation.

By teletype dated April 20, 1950, the Los Angeles Office has been requested to identify ANNE M. MUMFORD and the Haynes Foundation, and to submit this information in report form by April 28, 1950.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that the following persons were contacted by SMEDLEY in 1949 while she was residing at the Hotel Carteret, New York City, during visits to New York City prior to leaving for England. The informant was unable to furnish any information regarding the nature of these contacts. The dates placed after each name indicates the dates on which such contacts were made by SMEDLEY.

b2

A. H. ANESH
267 West 23rd Street
New York, New York
CHelsea 3 - 2334
(8/14/49)

Records of Credit Bureau, Greater New York, reflect that A. H. ANESH and his wife, LILLIAN, have resided at above address for approximately 15 years. ANESH is a practicing physician and his office is located at the above address. He graduated from New York University and Bellevue in 1917. He is president of ANESH Holding Corporation which owns and operates an apartment house located at 337 West 22nd Street, New York City.

[]
New York, New York
[]

Calls on (August 12, 14, 17; September 9, 12, 22, 29;
October 8, 26, 1949)

b2

b7C

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability advised that as of November 9, 1948 [] was employed as Chaplain, at the United States Veterans Administration Hospital, 130 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, New York. He was residing at [], New York City, having recently been transferred from Rye, New York.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability advised on July 25, 1949, that the Civil Rights Congress, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, sent [] Bronx, New York, a copy of a prepared statement addressed to Federal Judge HAROLD F. MEDINA, protesting the trial of the twelve Communist Party leaders, and asking [] to grant the statement his endorsement.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

It is to be noted that the Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General as a subversive organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

HOWARD V. DEVREE

8.5th Avenue

New York, New York

GRamercy 3-7065

(August 12, 14, 17; September 9, 12, 22, 29; October 8; November 14, 1949)

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflect DEVREE is approximately 48 years old and is Assistant Art Editor for the New York Times, 229 West 43rd Street. His former address was listed as 42 Washington Square, New York City.

[REDACTED]
New York, New York

[REDACTED]
(October 29, 1949)

b7C

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b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED] has been publisher's representative for four years and that he maintains his office at 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. This informant stated that [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] Long Island, New York. Some of the publications he represents are the following magazines:

"BOWLING MAGAZINE"

"LION MAGAZINE"

"THE SHOE BOOK"

"THE CONSTRUCTOR"

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE cont'd.

[redacted]
International Jewish Press Bureau
5 Beekman Street
New York City
CO 7-5450
(August 26, 1949)

b7C

b2

b7D

Confidential Info: [redacted] of known reliability, advised in April, 1950, that [redacted] is the operator of a business concern known as the International Press Clipping Bureau located at 5 Beekman Street, New York City. [redacted] could furnish no further information concerning either this individual or the International Press Clipping Bureau.

It should be noted that the New York City telephone directory lists the number COurtland 7-5450 for both the International Press Clipping Bureau and the International Jewish Press Bureau. The street address for both of these concerns is listed in the telephone directory as 5 Beekman Street.

[redacted]
New York, New York
[redacted]
(November 2, 1949)

Letters bearing the letterhead set out below were sent to the Manager of the Illini Union Hotel, Urbana, Illinois, and to Mrs. [redacted], Richmond, Virginia, in 1949 regarding the appearance of a lecturer under contract with [redacted]

[redacted]
Manager of the Worlds Most Celebrated Lecturers
475 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

b7C

These letters indicate that [redacted] provides lecturers to various organizations throughout the country.

The files of the New York Office reflect that [redacted] has been very cooperative with Bureau agents in the few times he has been contacted by them.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE cont'd.

In 1946, GUENTHER E. O. STEIN was lecturing under a contract with [REDACTED] b7C

On February 12, 1948, ALFRED KOHLBERG had this to say about STEIN:

He is the correspondent in Chungking for the Institute of Pacific Relations; sponsor and consultant for the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor and other dailies; author of "The Challenge of Red China"; official delegate of the British Council of Institute of Pacific Relations; advisor to General Evans Carlson; advisor to United States State Department; writer for the magazine, "Foreign Affairs".

JULIUS KOEHLER

[REDACTED]
Brooklyn, New York
[REDACTED]

(August 30, 1949)

b7C Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised
b2 that the above-listed telephone number is also listed to [REDACTED], same address.

b2 Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, advised
b7C that JULIUS KOEHLER has been dead for a number of years. The informant said that KOEHLER'S widow resides at [REDACTED], Brooklyn, at the present time and she is not employed. The informant also advised that Mrs. KOEHLER'S son-in-law is [REDACTED] who is Vice-President of the New York Savings Bank, Pennsylvania and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, New York.

b7C [REDACTED]
New York, New York
[REDACTED]

(November 3, 1949)

b7C [REDACTED] Astoria, New York, who is building superintendent at [REDACTED], as well as at other buildings in [REDACTED]

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE cont'd.

b7C the vicinity, advised on April 24, 1950, that the three upper floors of the residence at [redacted] are occupied by a [redacted] his wife, their two children and two maids. [redacted] asserted that [redacted] whose first name he did not recall, was connected with the publishing firm of Simon and Schuster. He stated that he had known [redacted] about fifteen years and that [redacted] had previously lived at [redacted], New York City. [redacted] did not know any person named [redacted] to work or live at [redacted] where he stated, visitors were rather frequent.

The New York telephone directory lists ~~Simon and Schuster~~ as publishers at 1230 Sixth Avenue.

MORRIS LEVINE
128 East 40th Street
Brooklyn, New York
BU 4-2510
(August 30, 1949)

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York City reflect no information concerning captioned individual.

b2 Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised in April, 1950, that MORRIS LEVINE now residing at 123 East 40th Street, Brooklyn, New York, formerly resided at 4014 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, from October 28, 1942, until May 14, 1948, when he moved to his present address. [redacted] further advised that LEVINE is self-employed in a general merchandising business, which he conducted from his former residence at the Church Avenue address during the period in which he resided there. The informant was unable to state whether or not LEVINE'S business address is now identical with his present residence.

[redacted]
New York City

[redacted]
(August 29, 1949)

b7C
b2 Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] is assistant orchestra leader with Radio City Music Hall, New York City.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE cont'd.

[redacted]
New York City
[redacted]
(September 4, 1949)

b7C

Records of the Board of Elections, New York City, checked on April 24, 1950, reflected that the above-captioned individual registered from [redacted] for the 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1949 elections as a member of one of the major parties. The records reflect that she is single and was born in the United States.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York on April 24, 1950, failed to reflect any record of this individual.

Confidential Informants [redacted] of known reliability, were contacted in an effort to ascertain further background information regarding [redacted] with negative results.

b2

b7C

HANEEF H. A. RAZZACK
248 West 11th Street
New York City.
Watkins 4-5993
(October 8, 1949)

b2

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on April 10, 1942, that RAZZACK was a former student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York on April 24, 1950, reflected that this individual is currently employed as an engineer, having been previously employed in 1948, c/o Ramnord, Inc., 366 Broadway, New York, and in 1942 by the United States Government at Washington, D.C. The records further reflected that RAZZACK was forty-seven years of age in 1945, and that his wife's name is [redacted]

b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, has advised that RAZZACK was at one time employed by the Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D.C.

[redacted]
(September 6, 1949)

b7C

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE cont'd.

The "Journal News", Nyack, New York, carries an article in its June 4, 1948, issue entitled, "You Can Have Either the Bill of Rights or the Mundt-Nixon Bill, But You Can't Have Both". JHAN ROBBINS was one of a number of persons listed as urging the citizens of Rockland County to write or wire Senators IRVING FIVES and ROBERT WAGNER to vote against this legislation.

Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised in 1948 that [] spoke on local issues and local activities of Progressive Citizens of America at a rally held before the last elections at Shanks Village, New York. This informant also advised that [] was recently defeated in the November elections in Orangetown, New York. [] ran for Councilman.) Confidential Informant [] also stated that he understood that [] is reported to have intentions of writing for the "Daily Worker". The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised in 1948 that he is of the opinion that the Progressive Citizens of America, which is a functionary at Shanks Village, is either Communist controlled or inspired.

HENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.
220 West 19th Street
New York City
CHelsea 3-8860
(August 26, 29, 1949)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised he had obtained the following information on August 3, 1949:

Henry Romeike Company was incorporated on March 31, 1902. The company supplies press clippings to numerous business houses and mercantile concerns and individuals. The company serves a wide clientele and is national in scope. The officers are as follows: CECIL L. WAHL, President; NATHANIEL J. RUBEN, Secretary; and HUGO J. LUTZ, Treasurer.

The informant said that WAHL is fifty-four years old, married, and was born in the United States. He is an attorney by profession and practiced in New York City for a number of years. WAHL became president of this company in 1933. RUBEN is forty-seven years old, married and was born in the United States. He has been employed in this line of work for many years. LUTZ is fifty-nine years old, married and he was born in the United States. He was formerly manager of an optical goods enterprise in New York City.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE cont'd.

CHARLES ROTH
150-75 87th Avenue
Jamaica, Long Island
REpublic 9-2783
(November 8, 1949)

b2

b7C

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that CHARLES ROTH, 150-75 87th Avenue, Jamaica, was born January 20, 1899 at Brooklyn, New York. The informant stated that ROTH was employed as head clerk to the passenger train master of the Long Island Railroad in 1942. He was married to LILLIAN ROTH, June 15, 1928, at Brooklyn, New York, and has one daughter, [], born on [].

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised as of April 24, 1950, ROTH was employed as head clerk for the Long Island Railroad. b2

WILLIAM SHIRER
27 Beekman Place
New York City
PL 3-3342

(August 31, 1949; September 6, 1949; October 29, 1949)

b2

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that WILLIAM SHIRER, 27 Beekman Place, New York City, had formerly been employed by the Columbia Broadcasting Company as a writer.

"Who's Who in New York", 1947 edition, lists WILLIAM LAWRENCE SHIRER as a commentator for the Columbia Broadcasting System. He was born on February 23, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois. In 1925, SHIRER received an A.B. Degree from Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was a journalist for the Paris Edition of the Chicago Tribune, 1925 to 1926; foreign correspondent for the Tribune, 1926-1933; and employed by the Universal News Service from 1935 to 1937. He joined the CBS European staff in 1937 and was author of the book, "Berlin Diary", published in 1941.

b2

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, has advised that this individual was a participant in the Town Hall Rally of May 8, 1949, sponsored by the "Voice of Freedom Committee" in defense of liberal commentators.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE cont'd.

It is to be noted that the Voice of Freedom Committee has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The November, 1947 issue of the "Voice of Freedom" as furnished by Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, reported that SHIRER was "dropped by the Columbia Broadcasting System for his liberal viewpoint", but was returning to the air over Radio Station WOR on November 30, 1947. The article stated, "Congratulations to Mutual on its choice of a good commentator".

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, has advised that the Voice of Freedom Committee takes credit for getting SHIRER back on the radio through its pressure campaigns.

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on January 25, 1946, that WILLIAM SHIRER was a sponsor of the American Relief for Greek Democracy, which organization was cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948 report, pages 168 and 169.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, reported on June 14, 1946 and June 21, 1946, that SHIRER was the signer of a statement released by the American Slav Congress.

b2 b7D Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, on May 18, 1946, reported that he was a sponsor of the Action Committee to Free Spain Now, both of which organizations have been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, on September 17, 1947, reported that SHIRER was employed at that time as a radio commentator by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the informant described him as being a pro-Communist who was instrumental in getting the United Office and Professional Workers of America into CBS, which the informant described as a Communist infiltrated union.

*Sanctified portion is per Army LTR 3/30/82
6.20.88*

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NY 100-68282

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America
11 East 51st Street
New York City
PL 3-1960
(October 31, 1949)

JAMES MATLES and JULIUS EMSPAK, Director of Organization and Secretary-Treasurer respectively of the UE, were identified as Communist Party members of long standing by LOUIS BUDENZ, former Communist, in an article which appeared in "Colliers" magazine on October 23, 1948. BUDENZ stated in this article that practically all members of the UE are Communist Party members or fellow travelers. U

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

~~X~~ PAN HELLENIC HOTEL
First Avenue and 49th Street
New York, New York
EL 5-7300
(September 4, 1949)

~~X~~ RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
144 East 20th Street
New York City
GRamercy 5-2806

Above is a religious denomination more commonly known as Quakers.

The following are the subscribers of phones to which additional calls were made from [redacted] residence, Palisades, New York, during the period of SMEDLEY'S residence there:

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

b7C

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b7D

[redacted]
New York City

[redacted] called 6/29/49)

On 4/21/50, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted], New York City, with his wife, and that at the present time, they are in Europe. The informant stated that [redacted] appeared to be retired, and he is not familiar with any business, social or political connections of [redacted]. According to informant, [redacted] has been in the U. S. for approximately eight years and he was a refugee from Europe.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] is a German refugee, and that he reportedly is quite wealthy.

b2

b7C

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflect that [redacted] is supposed to be a doctor, but he is not listed in the New York City Medical Directory.

~~FELIX BRUNNER~~

900 West End Avenue

New York City

(ACademy 2-6703, called 1/7/49, 4/15/49)

b2

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on 8/10/42, that BRUNNER, his wife and three children first arrived in the U. S. in 1938. The family then went to Mexico and returned to the U. S. in 1941 when they resided at 176-06 Devonshire Road, Jamaica, Long Island. [redacted] advised that BRUNNER is a stamp merchant, with offices at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He was born in Czechoslovakia on 4/2/93, and was in the Austrian Army during World War I. According to informant, BRUNNER made frequent trips to Portugal, the purpose of which was unknown.

~~PETER FRANCISCO LYNCH~~

1170 Fifth Avenue

New York City

(ATwater 9-7081, called 2/5/49)

A Personal Security Questionnaire dated 10/30/47 reflects that LYNCH applied for a job with the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission to

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

serve as a public accountant and to review accounting methods, procedures and standards and to evaluate them for purposes of reporting to the commission.

The questionnaire shows LYNCH's date of birth as 12/26/98 at Raleigh, N. C. LYNCH's wife, MILDRED HARRINGTON, was listed as an author. According to the questionnaire, LYNCH was employed by TOUCHE, NIVEN, BAILEY & SMART, Certified Public Accountants, 233 Broadway, New York City.

MANUFACTURERS OVERSEAS, INC.
150 Broadway
New York City
(BEekman 3-6637, called 6/28/49, 7/15/49)

The following information was obtained from Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, on 3/17/49:

b2

MANUFACTURERS OVERSEAS, INC. was chartered under the laws of New York State, 12/2/46. The officers are MARTIN TOSCAN BENNETT, president and treasurer; SAMUEL COX, vice president; and THEODORE GOMPERZ, secretary.

BENNETT is 47, married, and native born. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1924, and from 1928 to 1941, he was assistant director of research and valuation with the Public Service Commission of New York at Albany and New York City. In 1941, he went to Washington, D. C. and organized the Gas Division of the War Utilities Office of Economic Warfare. He is an industrial chemical engineer.

GOMPERZ is 51, married, and a native of Vienna, Austria. From 1929 to 1941, he was engineer in charge of operations of INGERSOL RAND at Vienna and Budapest. From 1941 to 1944, he was engaged on a special scientific problem. From January, 1944 to September, 1944, he was with the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC LABORATORY, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He was later associated with the Foreign Economic Administration as a consultant at Washington, D. C. and subsequently was from October, 1945 to June, 1946, a consultant with the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

COX succeeded Miss DOROTHY WALKER as vice president early in 1947. He reportedly previously had been associated with ☐ at Washington, D. C.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

The company furnishes a consulting service to foreign buyers and American exporters and acts as export representatives for the following firms: ~~ELECTRIC TAMPER & EQUIPMENT COMPANY~~, Ludington, Michigan; ~~PACIFIC RUBBER COMPANY~~, Oakland, California; ~~R. E. SHEPPARD CO.~~, Hanover, Pa.; ~~CLARK BROTHERS~~, Olean, New York; and ~~ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL~~, New York City. The company's operations are conducted solely as agent with no purchases being made on the company's own account.

In 1949, Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that [] consulting engineer with offices at 530 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and branches at Mobile and Birmingham, Alabama, had shown a business interest in the export license status of the Steel Rolling Mill and other outstanding undelivered orders placed by Czechoslovakian industry.

[] told the informant that he secured a copy of a list of orders for which export licenses are pending, urgently needed by the Czech Metal and Engineering Works. [] said among others, copies of the orders were sent to [] of MANUFACTURERS OVERSEAS, 150 Broadway, New York City.

~~NEW YORK HAIR COMPANY~~

826 Broadway

New York City

(ALgonquin 4-2913, called 3/15/49)

The following information was obtained from Confidential Informant [] on 10/11/48. This corporation was formed in 1922. MEYER FISCHER is president; JOSEPH BOZEN is secretary; and GERTRUDE (MRS. MEYER) FISCHER, vice president and treasurer.

FISCHER was born in the U. S. in 1899. He is married. He was employed by the company as a salesman until becoming an officer, succeeding JACQUES STEWART (deceased) in 1925.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

GERTRUDE FISCHER is the wife of the president and succeeded JULIAN JARECKY in 1944. BOZEN is married and was born in the United States in 1900.

The company wholesales hair preparations, curlers, cosmetics and beauty parlor supplies. Approximately 90 per cent of the operational income is obtained from the sale of products of ~~PARKER-HERBEX CORPORATION~~, ~~MERVIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY~~ and ~~PARA LABORATORIES~~, for which the company is sole distributor in the United States in the beauty and barber supply field.

HAROLD L. ~~STRAUSS~~
1133 Park Avenue
New York City
(ATwater 9-9248, called 6/28/49)

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, reflected on 7/22/42, STRAUSS was employed by the STERLING ADVERTISING AGENCY, 70 West 40th Street, and that he had been working with this company for the past 16 years. He was employed as an advertising agency account executive. b2

The record further reflected that STRAUSS was born 5/31/03, New York City, and that he attended the University of Pennsylvania for 4 years and the Wharton School of Business at Philadelphia, Pa. STRAUSS was married in New York City on 3/30/41 to [redacted] who was born 2/11/09. b7C

The records further reflected that in 1942, STRAUSS resided at 308 East 79th Street, New York City, and he moved to 1133 Park Avenue on 8/13/43.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflect that STRAUSS, before moving to 1133 Park Avenue, New York City, resided at 308 East 79th Street, 5 West 88th Street and 865 West End Avenue, New York City. STRAUSS' wife, [redacted] resided at [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland and [redacted], New York City. b7C

The records reflected that STRAUSS was employed by the ~~STERLING ADVERTISING AGENCY~~, 70 West 40th Street, as an account executive.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont.)

[redacted]
New York City
[redacted]

6/27/49 (2)

7/1/49 (2)

6/22/49

b7C

Information on the above individual has been reported previously in this report.

Peter Henderson Company
35 Cortlandt Street
New York City
CO 7-7530

4/5/49

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on April 21, 1950 that the above company was organized in 1890 and engages in the wholesale and retail sale of seeds, bulbs, plants, fertilizer, and gardening implements. A large percent of its merchandise requirements are usually imported, and fifteen percent of its sales volume consists of exports to Canada, Mexico, South America, India, and Australia.

b2

The company's business address is 35-7 Cortlandt Street, and the officers of the corporation, as of February, 1949, were JOHN A. FLESELER, President; HERBERT HANDLEMAN, Vice President; EDGAR GLESSOLD, Vice President; ARTHUR R. CHALMERS, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directors of the above organization consists of the officers mentioned and also LAWRENCE CRAUFURD.

The informant advised that FLESELER, born about 1897, was married and had been in the employ of the Henderson Company for many years. He was elected Secretary in 1939, subsequently became Vice President, and was made President in January, 1946.

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EDGAR CLESSOLD was born about 1902; was also married, and had been employed by that company for many years in charge of advertising. He was elected to a Directorship in 1941 and became Vice President in 1946.

HERBERT HANDLEMAN, born in 1896, was married, and had been with the company for a number of years as a Director. He was made Treasurer in January, 1946 and was elected to the office of Vice President in 1948.

ARTHUR R. CHAMBERS was born in 1885 and was also married. He had been employed by the company since 1925 and was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the company in 1941.

LAWRENCE CRAUFURD had been employed by the Benedict Drysdale Company, New York City, for many years. The informant was unable to advise when CRAUFURD entered association in the above company.

2/13/49

New York City

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that as of September 24, 1948, [redacted] was employed as a Placement Interviewer with New York University for four years and was residing at [redacted] New York City.

3/11/49

New York City

(Receiving calls on [redacted])

The Credit Bureau of Greater New York advised that by report dated April 8, 1946, [redacted] had just completed his bar examination and was not gainfully employed. His residence at that time was [redacted]. They advised their files contained no additional information pertaining to FABRICANT.

[redacted], superintendent, [redacted] New York City, advised SA [redacted] in 1947 that [redacted] roomed in an apartment with [redacted] for about four months. [redacted]

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was a lawyer with offices at 1450 Broadway, New York City, and had formerly been an attorney in the District Attorney's Office under THOMAS E. DEWEY.

b2
b7C It is to be noted that Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that [] was a Veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, stated that during the period [] were living together, [] was employed by the Jefferson School of Social Science. It is to be noted that the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the Jefferson School of Social Science were designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Compass" of November 15, 1949 carried Chapter 3 of a book, "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties," by O. JOHN ROGGE. In this chapter, ROGGE states that when he decided to represent members of the Executive Board and the Executive Secretary of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in a contempt citation on that organization for refusal to produce their books and records before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, it was necessary for him to locate a staff of assistants. A group of lawyers, including HERBERT J. FABRICANT, offered to assist him, and that was the beginning of the law firm of ROGGE, FABRICANT, GORDON and GOLDMAN.

It is to be noted that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

RICHARD LAUTERBACH
142 East 18th Street
New York City
GR 3-0550

12/28/49
2/15/49

A check of the New York telephone directories reflects that LAUTERBACH has been a subscriber to the above telephone number since December, 1944.

The records of the Dartmouth College Alumni Office, Hanover, New Hampshire, were reviewed in 1949 and reflected LAUTERBACH was born June 18, 1914 at New York City. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Dartmouth College in June, 1935 and he married ELIZABETH STEWART WARDWELL, a graduate of Smith College, in Moscow, USSR, on July 25, 1935. LAUTERBACH

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was Foreign Correspondent for "Time", "Life" and "Fortune" magazines from 1943 to 1947, and has been employed in various capacities as a writer for different companies from 1935 to date.

Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised that LAUTERBACH was enrolled in the "Writers School" during 1939 and 1941. It is to be noted that the "Writers School" was founded in 1935 by the League of American Writers to develop new writers worthy of taking membership in the League. The League of American Writers was designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on October 2, 1947 that LAUTERBACH had been added to the Literature Panel in connection with a Progressive Citizens of America Conference to be held in New York City October 25-26, 1947. It is to be noted that Confidential Informants [] both of known reliability, have advised that the Communist Party supports the Progressive Citizens of America, and has urged its members on various occasions to support this organization. b2 b7D

The "Daily Worker" of March 30, 1949, Page 9, Column 1, reported that RICHARD E. LAUTERBACH, author and editor, spoke at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace at New York City held from March 25 to 27, 1949.

It is to be noted at the time the United States Department of State issued visas to the delegates for the above conference, it stated:

"The American Government is fully aware of the close relationship between this conference and the so-called 'World Congress of Intellectuals' held in Wroclaw, Poland, in August, 1948....The American Government entertains no illusions as to the manner in which the Communists will attempt to use and manipulate the present conference."

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on October 18, 1949 that an unidentified individual conferred with LAUTERBACH and asked him if he would attend the Arts, Sciences and Professions meeting b2 b7D

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on October 27, 1949 at the St. Nicholas Arena. LAUTERBACH declined, stating that a large group had gotten together on October 17, 1949 and were organizing a Writers Freedom Board to combat the Smith Act.

It is to be noted that the 1949 report of the Senate Fact Finding Committee of the Un-American Activities Committee, State of California, disclosed that the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions is one of the most important Communist front organizations in this country.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised SA THOMAS G. SPENCER on October 18, 1949 that LAUTERBACH was the author of a book entitled, "Russians Are People," which CHAMBERS characterized as pro-Soviet. CHAMBERS stated that he has no definite proof of LAUTERBACH'S political ideologies, but recalls him as possible on the "left side", but probably not a Communist.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

~~JOSEPHA ELLIS GIFT SHOP~~
 7 East 54th Street, New York City
 (Plaza 8-3043; February 23, 1949)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on April 7, 1949 that Miss JOSEPHA ELLIS is 64 years old; single, and was born in Germany. The informant advised that she came to this country in 1914 and since that time was employed by various companies in the silverware line. From 1928 to 1932, she was employed as a saleslady in the Silver Department of FRANKLIN-SIMON DEPARTMENT STORE, New York City, and from 1932 until 1944 as a buyer and seller of silverware by the GEORGE JENSEN COMPANY, New York City. During March, 1944, Miss ELLIS started a silverware business of her own with her accumulated savings and employs one full time employee. According to the informant, her monthly sales approximate \$1500.

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Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that Miss ELLIS was a friend of [], a prisoner of war at Camp Forest, Tennessee in 1943.

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~~PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC.;~~
~~COMMITTEE OF MOTHERS' HEALTH CENTERS FOR MANHATTAN~~
~~AND BRONX; NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE FOR PLANNED~~
~~PARENTHOOD; NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL ON BIRTH CONTROL;~~
~~PLANNED PARENTHOOD COMMISSION OF GREATER NEW YORK~~
 501 Madison Avenue, New York City
 (Plaza 5-8600; May 31, 1949)

b2

The following information was furnished by Confidential Informant [] on April 7, 1949:

As of July 14, 1949 PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. was headed by the following officers:

MARGARET SINGER	Honorary Chairman
Mrs. DEXTER BLADEN	Vice President
ROBERT L. RICKINSON, M.D.	" "
Mrs. ALBERT D. SESKER	" "
Mrs. WALTER W. ROTHSCHILD	" "
ABRAHAM STONE, M.D.	" "

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C. E. A. WINSLOW, DR.
H. EMERSON, M.D.
CHARLES E. SCRIBNER
Mrs. F. ROBERTSON JONES
Mrs. ALAN VALENTINE
HENRY J. MAIL
D. F. MILONE, M.D.
30 other local directors

Vice President
Chairman, National Medical Council
Chairman of the Board
Vice President
" "
Treasurer
National Director

This organization was incorporated under the membership laws of the State of New York during January 1939 as the BIRTH CONTROL FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. as a non-profit organization, which changed its name to PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. on March 5, 1942.

At inception the corporation represented a merger of two of the leading organizations in the birth control field. They were the following: AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC., formed under the New York membership laws during the latter part of 1921, which in turn succeeded an enterprise started in 1904 by Mrs. MARGARET SANGER. The other BIRTH CONTROL CLINICAL RESEARCH BUREAU, formerly of 17 West 18th Street, New York City, was an organization established by Mrs. MARGARET SANGER during 1930.

This federation functions chiefly as an information bureau; distributing literature demonstrating the economic and hygienic value of birth control. It organizes state and local leagues, establishes birth control centers and infertility services under medical direction and social sponsorship. The federation published a textbook for physicians and medical students and also published more than 500 pamphlets. Its activities are supported by voluntary contributions.

SAVOY GARAGE
154 East 53rd Street, N.Y.C.
(Plaza 3, 3366; March 25, 1949)

b2

Confidential Informant ☐ advised that this garage was established as a part of VANCHELL GARAGE, INC. It was incorporated under New York laws on January 17, 1929 with authorized capital of \$20,000. The manager and president, MAX VANGER, 53; a native of Russia; came to the United States in 1910. His wife ROSE VANGER was reported as Secretary-Treasurer in April 1941. This garage handles Socony petroleum products and has been situated at the same address since 1929. The business of this establishment is handled through the Manufacturers Trust Company, 711 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)~~SE~~
NEYAN WATTS-STEVENSON38 West 53rd Street, New York City
(Plaza 5-6923; June 24, 1949)

In April 1940 NEYAN WATTS-STEVENSON furnished the following information to Special Agents [redacted] who interviewed her at her home, 687 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Regarding her background Mrs. STEVENSON advised that she is the daughter of ETHELBERT WATTS and KATHERINE GREGG WATTS of Philadelphia; that her father was dead and her mother remarried and was then known (1940) as Mrs. WILLIAM A. RAMBO. Mrs. STEVENSON stated that she married THEODSIUS FOWLER STEVENSON of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey; that Mr. STEVENSON is a lawyer practicing law in New York City. She stated that after two years of marriage to Mr. STEVENSON she obtained a divorce from him.

Mrs. STEVENSON further advised that Admiral WILLIAM CARLETON WATTS, U. S. Navy, is her half-brother and that Lieutenant Commander ETHELBERT WATTS, U. S. Navy, and HENRY MILLER WATTS, partner in the firm of Glendenning & Company, Philadelphia, are her brothers. The following description of NEYAN WATTS-STEVENSON was obtained from observation and interrogation:

Age	54
Date of birth	10/25/95
Place of birth	Atlantic City, New Jersey
Height	5'7"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Red; curly
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Occupation	Lecturer
Nationality	American

Mrs. STEVENSON, who had traveled extensively in Europe, delivered lectures on the following subjects in 1939 and 1940:

"The War In Europe";
 "Using Your Hidden Powers";
 "Black And White Magic The World Over".

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

Mrs. STEVENS advised that she was in Paris, France during the month of September 1939 and at that time met a Major PANELLO, who explained to her that he and his associates were organizing a new Garibaldian Legion, which was to be composed of Italians residing in France. Their object was to form a flying corps of 100,000 Italians to proceed to Finland and aid them in their fight against Russia.

After arriving in the United States, Mrs. STEVENS advised, she met General GUISEPPE GARIBALDI; mentioned to him that she had met Major PANELLO in Paris, and explained to him the work PANELLO was doing in organizing the Garibaldian Legion for the aid of Finland. She advised General GARIBALDI that PANELLO was desirous of obtaining General GARIBALDI to lead this legion. GARIBALDI advised that he was willing to proceed to Paris to assume command of the legion, but had no means of getting there, as he was without funds.

Mrs. STEVENS was instrumental in obtaining contributions for GARIBALDI'S passage to Europe. General GARIBALDI sailed from New York City on February 3, 1940 on the Conte de Savoia for Naples, Italy, as he planned to visit Rome and then proceed to Paris and assume command of the legion.

"Time" magazine for April 15, 1940 carried an article about General GARIBALDI which set forth information that GARIBALDI, then in Rome, had made peace with MUSSOLINI.

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Mrs. STEVENS advised Special Agents [] that she greatly upset as a result of her activities in behalf of General GARIBALDI and that she was determined to repay every cent of the money she had collected in his behalf.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

~~YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION~~
New York University Branch
2 Washington Square North
(Spring 7-2000; February 2, 1949)

~~SARCO COMPANY, INC.~~
24-20 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City
(Stillwell 6-3130; July 13, 19, 1949)

The 1949 New York City Telephone Directory indicates that this concern is engaged in plumbing and heating services.

~~Mrs. PAULA P. BENNETT~~
5 East 63rd Street, New York City
(Regent 7-4289; February 3, 1949)

Confidential Informant [redacted], of known reliability, advised on April 21, 1950 that Mrs. BENNETT is employed as a free lance teacher of physical education and on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week is a private instructor to invalids at the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association located at Lexington Avenue and East 53rd Street. According to the informant, Mrs. Bennett has resided at the above address since 1943; was born in Hungary; is between 50 and 60 years of age, and received her United States citizenship in New York City in 1929 under the name BENNETT.

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~~MILTON L. BERNSTEIN~~
885 Park Avenue, New York City
(Rhineland 4-4513; June 28, 1949)

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, stated on April 20, 1950 that BERNSTEIN had resided at this address for approximately 15 years and that he is retired.

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The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, checked by SE [redacted] indicate that as of February 10, 1948 this individual listed the following former addresses:

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225 West 86th Street, New York City;
Lake Placid;
175 West 72nd Street, New York City;
Windham Road and Scarsdale Road, N.Y.

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The records reflect that he is retired, having formerly been Vice President of ~~W~~LASHER-BERNSTEIN COMPANY, 13 Beekman Street, New York City. His wife was EDNA BERNSTEIN, deceased.

The records of the State Selective Service Headquarters indicate that MILTON LOUIS ~~B~~BERNSTEIN, 885 Park Avenue, registered with Local Board 44, Manhattan on April 25, 1942. These records indicate that BERNSTEIN was born February 19, 1880 at Boston, Massachusetts. He listed his employment as "retired". The records described him as white; 5'10"; 190 pounds; blue eyes; grey hair; light complexion.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)~~X~~ FINKELSTEIN AND HIRSHFIELD20 BROAD STREETNEW YORK CITY

(Telephone Bowling Green 9-5158)

(Date called: January 17, 1949)

The Martindale Hubbell Law Directory, 82nd Edition, dated 1950, lists SAMUEL FINKELSTEIN, 20 Broad Street, New York City, born 1906, as having been admitted to the bar in 1930. FINKELSTEIN attended Columbia University and St. Johns University Law School, New York City.

There was no listing in this Law Directory pertaining to anyone by the name of HIRSHFIELD at this address.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on April 21, 1950 that the law firm of Finkelstein and Hirshfield, 7 Dey Street, New York City, had been located at 20 Broad Street, New York City, in 1949.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that SAMUEL FINKELSTEIN, 20 Broad Street, New York City, moved from that address on August 11, 1949. The Informant stated that FINKELSTEIN'S home residence was [], Brooklyn, New York.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

~~CELA-BRITE PRODUCTS COMPANY~~
37 Downing Street
New York City
(Telephone Chelsea 3-2818)
(Date called: July 9, 1949)

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that the Cella-Brite Products Company manufactured novelties such as toys and paint sets, and was owned by HUGH H. ~~HOFFMAN~~ and his wife, SOPHIE L. ~~HOFFMAN~~. According to the Informant, ~~HOFFMAN~~ was born in Germany in 1905 and came to this country in 1925. He was employed as an accountant until 1940, when he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Eliten Corporation, 113 University Place, New York City. In November, 1943, ~~HOFFMAN~~ sold his interest in that company and purchased one-half interest in the Gardel Industry, but sold that interest in 1945 when he took over Cella-Brite Products Company. b2

~~GOLDEN LESTER TEXTILES~~
104 Fifth Avenue
New York City
(Telephone Chelsea 3-3846)
(Date called: March 24, 1949)

Confidential Informant [] advised that LESTER GOLDEN was the owner of Golden Lester Textiles, located at 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The Informant stated that GOLDEN went into business about the middle of 1948 and is listed as a broker of woolen and worsted piece goods, specializing in the men's wear industry. According to the Informant, the above mentioned individual was employed by the Winchester Woolen Mills, Inc., New York City, for approximately five years prior to going into business for himself. b2

The records of the Selective Service Board, 516 West 34th Street, New York City, reflect that [] New York City, registered on May 26, 1941. The records reflect that he was born [] and had been employed for the past four years in the textile trade as a stylist and salesman. His employment at that time was listed as the Winchester and Winthrop Woolen Mills, New York City. His Social Security Number was [] The above individual at that time was classified as 4F and was rejected on January 23, 1943 for physical splenomegaly marked egilology, cause unknown. b7C b2

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

ANNA L. M. ~~BRUENN~~, D. D. S.
113 West 57th Street
New York City
(Telephone Circle 7-3388)
(Date called: February 1, 1949)

Confidential Informant advised on April 21, 1950 that AN^{b2}
BRUENN, 113 West 57th Street, New York City, maintained a dental office at
that address. The Informant advised that this individual had been located
at that address since March, 1945.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflect that
ANNA L. M. BRUENN, 113 West 57th Street, New York City, as of September 17,
1932, was 35 years of age and maintained a dental office at that address.
BRUENN'S residence was listed as Forest Hills, New York, and her credit
rating was listed as good.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

~~✓~~ "NATIONAL GUARDIAN"17 MURRAY STREETNEW YORK CITY

(Telephone Worth 4-6390)

(Date called: February 24, 1949 - 2 calls)

Cited as a publication launched in New York in 1948, aiming at national circulation, which the Committee has found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management and content. (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1949.)

~~✓~~ HAMMACHER SCHLEMMER AND COMPANY, INC.

(Housewares, gifts and hardware business)

145 EAST 57th STREETNEW YORK CITY

(Telephone Volunteer 5-4700)

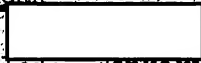
(Date called: June 27, 1949)

~~✓~~ COLUMBIA UNIVERSITYBROADWAY AND 116TH STREETNEW YORK CITY


(Telephone University 4-3200)

(Date called: February 22, 1949)

b7C


RYE, NEW YORK(Telephone )

(Dates called: January 13, 1949, February 11, 1949, February 16, 1949, March 11, 1949, March 21, 1949, April 5, 1949, June 9, 1949, July 9, 1949, July 10, 1949, July 21, 1949, December 31, 1949)

The following investigation was conducted by SA ~~SECRET~~

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
(Cont'd.)

ROBERT WARREN, Chief of Police, Rye, New York, advised on April 24, 1950 that [redacted] was at present employed by the Rye Hand Laundry, 30 Purchase Street, Rye, New York, as a solicitor. He stated that he was acquainted with [redacted] and knew she was well liked in the community. He advised that he knew of nothing derogatory concerning her character or loyalty. b7C

[redacted] Principal, Rye Junior High School, advised he was well acquainted with [redacted] inasmuch as [redacted] had been an active member of the Rye Parent Teachers Association. He advised that [redacted] was divorced from [redacted] about four years ago and was presently residing at [redacted], Rye, New York, with her [redacted] born [redacted], Georgia. [redacted] described [redacted] as an apparently well educated and well liked woman about [redacted] years of age, born in Hartford, Connecticut. He stated he knew nothing derogatory concerning [redacted] b7C

ST. REGIS HOTELFIFTH AVENUE AND 55TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY(Telephone Plaza 3-4500)
(Date called: July 9, 1949)MAR'S HAIRDRESSERSST. REGIS HOTEL
FIFTH AVENUE AND 55TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY(Telephone Eldorado 5-1187)
(Dates called: February 1, 1949, March 3, 1949, March 23, 1949, March 25, 1949, April 15, 1949, May 31, 1949, January 31, 1950)HOTEL HOLLEY
36 WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY(Telephone Spring 7-3000)
(Dates called: February 2, 1949, February 5, 1949)~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
(Cont'd.)YMCA175 DIVISION STREETNEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK

(Telephone New Rochelle 2-1818)

(Dates called: June 28, 1949, July 1, 1949)

YONKERS FERRY20 SOUTH BROADWAYYONKERS, NEW YORK

(Telephone Yonkers 3-7890)

(Date called: March 15, 1949)

The Yonkers Ferry is a common carrier.

WESTERN UNION6 HUDSON STREETYONKERS, NEW YORK

(Telephone Yonkers 5-6110)

(Dates called: January 22, 1949, February 10, 1949, July 25, 1949)

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

and rates the firm "very high" with reference to "estimate of legal ability" and "recommendations".

LYDIA O'LEARY, INCORPORATED
551 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Murray Hill 2-4420

February 14, 1949
February 19, 1949
February 28, 1949

[] of known reliability, has advised that LYDIA O'LEARY establish^{b2} the above captioned organization at New York City in 1931 for the purpose of manufacturing cosmetics, and that the business was incorporated under her name on November 8, 1943. According to the informant, Miss O'LEARY was forty-six years of age in 1949, was born in the United States, and was employed in the infants' apparel department, Lord and Taylor, New York City, prior to her entry into her current business. The company was located at 551 Fifth Avenue for an indefinite period of time prior to November, 1949, at which time it was moved to its current address of 41 East 57th Street, New York City.

MITCHELL & VAN WINKLE
350 Madison Avenue
New York City
Murray Hill 2-6396

January 13, 1949
January 13, 1949
March 2, 1949
March 2, 1949

The 1949 edition of Martindale and Hubbell Law Directory lists MITCHELL & VAN WINKLE as a New York City law firm, but furnished no rating for it or its members, C. von ~~EX~~ MITCHELL and WILLIAM M. ~~EX~~ VAN WINKLE. The directory reflects that MITCHELL was born in 1883, attended Columbia University, New York City, and New York Law School, New York City, and was admitted to the Bar in 1909.

With reference to VAN WINKLE, the directory reflects that he was born in 1885, attended Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and New York Law School at New York City, and was admitted to the Bar in 1911.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
37 West 43rd Street, New York City
Murray Hill 2-7979

January 17, 1949

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~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT.

~~X~~ GUGLER, KIMBALL & HUSTED
101 Park Avenue, New York City
Murray Hill 3-4784

March 24, 1949

☐ of known reliability, has advised that this concern is a partnership of architects, rendering services on a fee basis throughout the metropolitan area of New York. The informant stated that the firm was formed in 1929 with RICHARD ~~X~~ KIMBALL and ELLERY S. ~~X~~ HUSTED as partners, and ERIC ~~X~~ GUGLER joined as a partner in 1945. b2

According to the informant, KIMBALL is fifty years of age, and a graduate of Yale University; HUSTED is forty-nine years old, and a graduate of Yale University; and GUGLER is forty-nine years old and a graduate of Columbia University. The informant advised that all three partners were born in the United States and are married. U

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

✓
[REDACTED]
New York City

[REDACTED] B
June 16, 1949)

b7C

[REDACTED] The current Manhattan Telephone Directory reflects that
[REDACTED] is a Medical Doctor who maintains her office and residence
at [REDACTED] New York City.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)[redacted]
New York City

b7C

[redacted]
February 15, 1949)

b2

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that as of November 28, 1948, [redacted] was employed by WILLIAM SLOAN ASSOCIATION, 119 West 57th Street, New York City as a writer.

U. P. N. N. L. R. d. 3. 16. 49 may 6. 20. 49
Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] although not a member of the "Time and Life" magazine staff, has done some writing for them in the past under her maiden name [redacted]. The informant stated that [redacted] is the wife of MELVILLE JACOBI, "Time Magazine" photographer who was killed in an airplane crash in Australia.

b2

b7C

On May 4, 1947, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the Book Find Club was giving three Communist books with each payment of \$1.79. One of the books, according to the informant, was "Thunder Out of China", co-authored by ANNALEE JACOBI.

b2

b7D

The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, on March 17, 1943 carried an editorial entitled "Change the World", mentioning the fight for "Propagation of a Free Marxist Exploration Idea in America". The editorial further states the addition of a new recruit to the fight is the recently founded Book Find Club.

American League Baseball Club
161st Street and River Avenue
Bronx, New York
(Tremont 2-9767
February 13 and March 8, 1949)

Stadium of the New York Yankee Baseball Club.

[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York

b7C

[redacted]
February 25, 1949)

The Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflects that [redacted] as of March 7, 1949, was a professor at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 99 Livingstone Street, Brooklyn, New York. The records indicate that [redacted] is in his late thirties. A former address was given as [redacted] Brooklyn, New York.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

[redacted] b2
 Pearl River, Rockland County, New York b7D
 [redacted], January 11, 18;
April 19, June 21, July 5, 1949 b7C

On April 21, 1950 Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] have resided at [redacted] since approximately 1938. Informant stated that Dr. HUGHES is an osteopath.

On the same date, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] has a good practice and enjoys a good reputation in this area. b2 b7D b7C

The records of the Rockland County Board of Elections were checked by SA [redacted] and reflect that [redacted] registered with one of the two major political Parties in the 1949 elections. b7C

The records of the Orangetown Police Department were checked by SA [redacted] and found to be negative on [redacted]

[redacted] b7C
 Congers, Rockland County, New York
 [redacted] May 1, 1949) b2

Confidential Informant [redacted] b7D visited on April 21, 1950 that [redacted] is employed by the New York Central Railroad, Marine Division.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] is about thirty years of age, married, has two children and is believed to be employed as a deckhand on a tug operated by the New York Central Railroad. Informant added that [redacted] is a veteran of World War II and apparently enjoys a good reputation in this community. b2 b7D b7C

The records of the Rockland County Board of Elections were checked by SA [redacted] and reflected registration with one of the two major political Parties in the 1949 elections.

The records of the Clarkston Police Department were checked by SA [redacted] and found to be negative on [redacted] b7C

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
(Cont'd.)

[redacted]
Congers, Rockland County, New York

[redacted] June 14, July 20, 1949)

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on April 21, 1950 that this individual was employed as a Service Manager for the C. R. Jones Chevrolet Company in West Nyack, New York.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on April 21, 1950 that [redacted] is around forty years of age, a veteran of World War II, was also a prisoner of war, has lived in Congers for several years, is married, has two children and appears to be a good, reputable citizen.

The records of the Rockland County Board of Elections were checked by SA [redacted] and reflect registration with one of the two major political Parties in the 1949 elections.

The records of the Clarkstown Police Department were checked by SA [redacted] and found to be negative regarding this individual.

[redacted]
Address Unknown

([redacted] , March 21, 1949)

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he has never heard of anyone by the name of [redacted] residing in this area. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised the same. Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised the same.

Records of the Rockland County Board of Elections were checked by SA [redacted] and found to be negative on [redacted]

Rockland County Telephone Directories for 1948, 1949 and 1950 were checked by SA [redacted] and found to be negative.

Records of the Rockland County Police Department were checked by SA [redacted] and found to be negative.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
(Cont'd.)

~~X~~ WARRINER SMITH COMPANY
Church Street
Spring Valley, Rockland County, New York
(Spring Valley 900, March 21, 1949)

Confidential Informant [] advised on April 21, 1950, that b2
this company was an electrical appliance store which has been in business b7D
here for a number of years. The informant stated that they do a considerable
business in bottled gas and enjoy a good reputation in this area.

[]
Centenary, New York
(New City 4-4661, February 2, 13, 18;
March 28, 1949)

b7C

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised that [] is a
writer whom he believed came here from Paris, France, in April, 1949.

Confidential Informant [] advised on April 21, 1950, that b2
[] lives in a colony with a few other writers and professional b7D
people who keep to themselves and are not very well known outside of their b7C
own community. She is about thirty-five years of age, heavy-set, has black
hair and wears glasses.

The records of the Rockland County Board of Elections reflect
the enrollment of [] Centenary, New York, but no party preference
is indicated.

b7C

The records of the Rockland County Sheriff's Office were
checked by SA [] with negative results on this individual.

According to the "Publishers Weekly" for December 7, 1946,
there was a split in the Authors Guild of America. On the Committee for
Action slate which opposed the official slate in the election campaign to
elect officers to the Guild were such persons as CARL CARMER, PHILIP VAN
DOREN STERN, HOWARD FAST, NANCY DAVIDS, STEFAN HEYM, RICHARD O. BOYER,
LORRAINE BEIM, ALBERT K. HALPER, B. A. BOTKIN and HELEN EUSTIS.

b2

According to Confidential Informant [] of known reliability,
[the Authors Guild of America is at least Communist infiltrated and some of
its members are known to belong to the Communist Party.]

44 per army LTR dtd 3.30.53
sent during 4/20/53

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
(Cont'd.)

According to the 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 499, HOWARD FAST was a sponsor of a ~~Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace~~ and has given open support to Communist candidates in election campaigns.

According to Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in New York City from March 25 through March 27, 1949, was a follow-up on the World Congress of Intellectuals held in Wroclaw, Poland, in August, 1948, and that these conferences were part of a world-wide Communist inspired peace propaganda campaign. b2 b7D

According to the "Daily Worker" for May 8, 1947, under a column heading entitled, "Labor's Story Still Untold, RICHARD O. BOYER Says", in this article BOYER commented on his own membership in the Communist Party.

b2
b7D
b7C
On May 19, 1943, Confidential Informant [] advised that [] also known as [] was an active Communist. Informant stated that this individual has expressed himself in favor of radical movements in the United States, has edited a Communist newspaper and has written books and pamphlets in favor of the Communist state. *U p n army ltr dtd 3/30/43*
see memo 6.10.45

In the "Daily Worker" for January 28, 1946, Page 8, Column 4, entitled, "Writers Pledge Strike Support", it was told how fifty writers signed a statement to be released by the Literature Division of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, supporting the struggle of the American working men and woman. Among these signers was one LORRAINE BEIN.

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~~SECRET~~

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D.[redacted]
New York, New York

Telephone number [redacted]

(2/7/49, 2/7/49, 2/8/49, 2/14/49,
2/14/49, 2/15/49, 2/17/49, 2/21/49,
2/22/49, 2/23/49, 3/1/49, 3/2/49,
3/17/49, 3/17/49, 3/28/49, 4/26/49.)b7C
b2
b7D
Confidential Informant [redacted]

of known reliability, advised that

[redacted] New York City, was a
member of the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, in 1946-1947.b2
b7C
Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, a member of
the Communist Party, stated that [redacted] editor of the official
publication of the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, was a
member of the Communist Party during 1943.

The following appears in a report dated May 29, 1946 of the
Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 79th Congress,
under the title, "Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the
United States" concerning the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD:

"1. 'The late FRANK P. WALSH, Comptroller, JOSEPH D. McGOLDRICK,
Judge FERDINAND PECORA, Honorable ADOLPH BERLE, Assistant Secretary of State,
NATHAN MARGOLD, Solicitor to the Department of Interior, and others, have
resigned from the organization on the ground that it is Communist dominated.'
(New York City Council Committee investigating the municipal Civil Service
Commission, Part II, page 55.)

"2. 'Cited as a Communist front (California Committee on Un-
American Activities, report, 1943, page 98), A. A. BERLE, Jr., Assistant
Secretary of State, in his letter of resignation dated June 5, 1940, stated
that the leadership is not prepared "to take any stand which conflicts
with the Communist Party line".'

"3. 'Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on
Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944 (pages 147, 149).!"

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, stated
that the Communist Party considers the National Lawyers Guild to be a
working ally.

b2

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D

[redacted] of S. Woolman, Inc., 400 Broadway, Textile Dealers, advised on April 21, 1950 that his company has had sole occupancy of the premises at 400 Broadway for the last fifteen years. It, therefore, appears that the matter of membership in the National Lawyers Guild refers to [redacted] New York City. U b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] Yugoslav delegate to the United Nations, attempted to contact O. JOHN ROGGE, well-known Communist Party sympathizer and former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, at the office of [redacted] New York City. (C) (U) b2 b7C

Dorland International Pettingell and Fenton, Inc. (6/30/49.)
247 Park Avenue, New York, New York
ELdorado 5-2685

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that Pettingell and Fenton, 247 Park Avenue, an advertising agency, was organized under New York laws on November 21, 1939 with ~~ATHERTON PETTINGELL~~ as President and Secretary and ~~FLEUP FENTON~~ (Mrs. ~~ATHERTON PETTINGELL~~) as Vice-President and Treasurer. On December 7, 1944, Pettingell and Fenton, Inc. filed a certificate of merger with Dorland International, Inc. Dorland International Pettingell and Fenton, Inc., organized under New York laws, continues to do business at 247 Park Avenue, New York City. b2

A letterhead dated January 18, 1943, bearing the name Pettingell and Fenton, Inc., 673 Fifth Avenue, New York City, referred to the firm as advertising and merchandising counselors.

[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York
[redacted]

b7C

(2/12/49, 2/15/49, 2/18/49,
2/21/49, 2/21/49, 2/23/49,
2/28/49.)

Information pertaining to [redacted]
Brooklyn, New York, was previously set forth in referenced report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, dated March 22, 1950 at New York City.

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~~SECRET~~

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

N. S. BIENSTOCK
35-46 74th Street
Jackson Heights, Queens, New York
Newtown 9-3311
January 17, 1949

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, b2
advised that N. S. BIENSTOCK, also known as NATHAN SAMUEL BIENSTOCK, was b7C
born December 18, 1897, in Manhattan, New York. He is employed as an
insurance underwriter for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company,
37 West 43rd Street, New York City. His wife's name is SYLVIA F. BIENSTOCK
and he has one daughter born [] The informant further
advised that BIENSTOCK was married at Brooklyn, New York, November 24, 1920.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, b2
that BIENSTOCK was in contact with one RICHARD LAUTERBACK on April 2, 1949.

[]
New York City

[]
July 5, 1949

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, b7C
advised that [] New York City, was b2
employed by one Dr. EUGENE STEVENS, 101 East 86th Street, New York City.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York
reflected that [] New York City, was
a member of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps stationed at Lockbourne Army
Air Base in April of 1947. The records reflected that [] was single and
in 1947 was approximately twenty-two years of age.

[]
1133 Broadway
New York City

[]
March 15, 1949

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, b2
that [] Auditor, was a partner in Herman Miller and Company,

LI Per Navy LTR dtd 5/16/63
SPY alw my 6.20.63

149

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~~SECRET~~

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

b7C

1133 Broadway, New York City. His associates were listed as [redacted] Certified Public Accountant, and [redacted] who is listed in the Manhattan Telephone Directory as [redacted] N, Certified Public Accountant. *LI PER NAVY LTR DTD 3/16/63 SPS [unclear] 6.20.63*

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflect that [redacted] resided at [redacted] in 1948 and had previously resided at [redacted] Bronx, New York. The records also reflect that he was listed as a partner in the Herman Miller and Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City, and that his wife was listed as [redacted].

b7C

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
(Cont'd.)
7/16/49

The current telephone directory for the Borough of Manhattan lists address telephone and residence address as , telephone

was interviewed by agents of the New York Office as one of the passengers on the SS EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (British), which arrived in New York City on August 16, 1943. had U. S. passport issued by the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. on January 27, 1943. He was employed as an engineer by the Board of Economics and had been stationed in Africa since March, 1943. He was returning to New York, inasmuch as his mission in North Africa was completed. He gave his home address as New York City.

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that telephone was a contact of

are in frequent contact with known members of the Communist Party in the New York City area. Reliable informants of the New York Office reported that they frequently contributed to Communist front organizations. was treasurer of the VITO MARCANTONIO campaign for the office of Mayor of New York City during the last election.

3/15, 24/49

Confidential Informant of known reliability,

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

(Cont'd.)

advised that [redacted] is a certified public accountant with offices at 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

b7C

~~X~~ GIMBEL BROTHERS

6th Avenue and 32nd Street
New York City
Pennsylvania 6-4100
3/2;6/27/49

GIMBEL BROTHERS is a well known department store in New York City.

O. JOHN ROGGE

~~400 East 52nd Street~~
New York City
Plaza 3-3043
2/12/48

O. JOHN ROGGE was former Assistant Attorney General under U. S. Attorney General TOM CLARK and was discharged by the Attorney General of the U. S. in 1947.

In an article in the "COMPASS," issue of January 20, 1940, is stated that O. JOHN ROGGE, former Assistant Attorney General of the U. S., is now engaged in the private practice of law in New York City and specializes in cases involving civil liberties.

The "DAILY WORKER," an East Coast Communist daily newspaper, March 6, 1950, carried an article on Page 2, Column 1, which states that ROGGE was flying to Moscow with fourteen others of the World Peace Congress Mission and would present a peace program to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 500, reflected that O. JOHN ROGGE was a spenser of the Scientific and Cultural Conferences for World Peace and has been affiliated with from one to ten Communist front organizations.

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
(Cont'd.)

Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, advised that in his opinion the Cultural and Scientific Congress for World Peace, held in New York City, May 25-27, 1949, was a follow-up on the World Congress of Intellectuals, held in Wroclaw, Poland in August, 1948 and that these conferences were part of a world-wide Communist inspired "peace" propaganda campaign.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, advised that ROGGE addressed the Ohio State Senate Judiciary Committee at Columbus, Ohio on May 25, 1949, regarding the BARTUNEK-SEIBERG Bill, then being considered by the committee. The bill, which did not pass during the current session of the Legislature, called for loyalty oaths from public employees in the State of Ohio and teachers connected with the public schools.

b2

b7D

O. JOHN ROGGE, as representative of the Progressive Party of America, criticized the Loyalty Act and the bill before the committee. O. JOHN ROGGE is the author of a book entitled "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties." This book was serialized in the "COMPASS" and criticized the profits of Big Business and states that nearly one-half of the nation is ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed. This book also criticized the indictment of the twelve Communist Party leaders.

Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, advised that the editorial and reportorial staff of the "DAILY COMPASS," a New York daily newspaper, which totals approximately thirty persons, is comprised in the majority by Communists and Communist sympathizers. He reported that persons on the editorial staff and re-write desk review the news of the day as reported by various news syndicates and re-write the news to give it the "pro-Soviet slant."

b2

b7D

*SCHAPIRA COFFEE COMPANY
121 West 10th Street
Oregon 5-3733
7/21/49

b2

Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability,

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

(Cont'd.)

advised that the SCHAPIRA COFFEE COMPANY, 121 West 10th Street, New York City, sells tea and coffee wholesale and that most of the sales are made to restaurants and hotels throughout the metropolitan area. This informant also advised that MORRIS SCHAPIRE first started in the business in 1903 and in 1936 admitted his sons, [redacted] into partnership.

b7C

~~X~~SCHAPIRE~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

Will report pending interviews.

4

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

~~SECRET~~CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

b2

b7D

[redacted] IDA, Far East Command (S) (U)

[redacted] IDA, Far East Command (S) (U)

b2

b7D

b7C

[redacted] A surveillance conducted by SAs [redacted]
[redacted] at Albany, New York

[redacted]

[redacted] New
York City, information supplied 4/3/45 to SA [redacted]

b2

b7D

b7C

b2

b7D

b7C

[redacted] Anonymous source as set forth in report of SA [redacted]
[redacted] 6/17/49, New Haven, in case entitled "ANNA LOUISE
STRONG; INTERNAL SECURITY - R"

[redacted]

Pittsburgh Division

b2

b7D

[redacted] of the Pittsburgh Division
[redacted] the Boston Division~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

[redacted] of the New York Office.

An indices card of the New York Office, source not indicated.

Informant [redacted] who furnished the information to SA [redacted] on August 15, 1949.

[redacted] who furnished the information to SA [redacted] on December 12, 1949.

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b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

b2

b7D

[redacted] Information furnished
to SA CHESTER A. REILLY on
April 4, 1950.

IDA, Far East Command.

b1

(S)

b2

b7D

[redacted] one-time CP member
and former [redacted]

b7D

[redacted], New York City.
Name confidential at his request.

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~~SECRET~~

JTO'B:MJS
- 6 -

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

b2

b7D

b7C



Columbia University, New York.



Croton, New York.



New York City, interviewed

April 25, 1950 by SAs



and CHESTER A. REILLY.

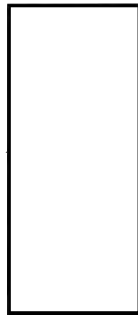


~~SECRET~~

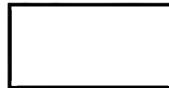
JTO'B:MJS
- 9 -

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

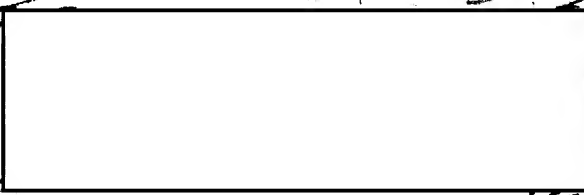


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b7D



b1

(S)



(S)
(S-2)

b7D

(U)

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~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS CONT'D.

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b7D

b7C

b2

b7D

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[redacted] who furnished a signed statement to SAS [redacted] & HOWARD W. LITTLE of the NYO on 8/1/45 which appears in the report of SA [redacted] 8/7/45, at New York, entitled [redacted]; Espionage-C" N.Y. [redacted]

[redacted] NYC.

b2

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Mr. LOUIS F. BUDENZ whose information is contained in the Director's letter to SAC, New York, 2/7/47 entitled "LOUIS F. BUDENZ-Nationality Group Activities" NY #100-57994-655, p.5.

[redacted] New York City.

NY SAC letter to Director, dated 10/11/47, entitled "The Nation Associates; Information Concerning" NY #100-87559.

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[redacted] an employee of Radio Station [redacted] New York City, whose information appears in the report of SA [redacted] dated June 8, 1942, at New York City, entitled, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, VOORHIS ACT".

~~SECRET~~

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NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS CONT'D

An anonymous source.

b2

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[REDACTED]
New York, New York, who furnished SA CHESTER
A. REILLY with information re December, 1948

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who furnished information relative to
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

G-2, Governors Island, New York City.

~~SECRET~~

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NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS
(Cont'd.)

b2

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[REDACTED] Former Confidential Informant [REDACTED] who
furnished the information to SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

G-2, Governors Island, New York
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Report of SA [REDACTED] dated July 14,
1948 at New York, entitled, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Statistician, Office of Military
Government for Germany, c/o Postmaster, New York,
New York, "LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES".

Anonymous

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NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Confidential Informant

Confidential Informant

Confidential Informant

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[redacted] of the Boston Office.

New York City, who was interviewed
by Special Agents JAMES T. O'BRIEN
and [redacted] 4/20/50. U

Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

[redacted] who furnished information to
SA CHESTER A. REILLY.Confidential Informant [redacted] who
furnished information to SA [redacted]
[redacted]

ONI

G-2

Northwest, Washington, D.C.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS
(Cont'd.)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Office of Selective Service Records,
New York City.

Pretext telephone call by SA [REDACTED]
to [REDACTED]

Brooklyn, New York, on April 24, 1950.

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NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS
(Cont'd.)

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[redacted]
[redacted]
Westchester County, N. Y., as shown
in report of SA [redacted]
dated April 9, 1945, entitled
"JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE-
IS-C".

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[redacted], contacted by SA [redacted]

Passport Division, United States
Department of State.

b7C

Pretext call to Jefferson School of
Social Science by SA [redacted]
[redacted] in 1947

Unidentified source in report of
SA LEON O. PRIOR dated March 25, 1942
at New York captioned "THE WRITERS
SCHOOL, IS-C".

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[redacted] Source [redacted] mentioned in Bureau letter
dated November 24, 1948, in case
entitled "SOVME, ESPIONAGE - R".

Boston Informant [redacted]

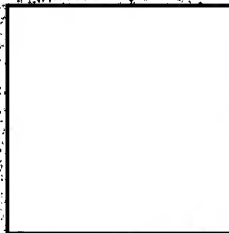
~~SECRET~~

JWL:GD-4

NY 100-68282

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS
(Cont'd.)



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NY 100-68282

*U Navy info Ltr dtd 3/16/53**also may
6.20.53*

[Pretext call made to [redacted]]

[redacted] New York City, by SA [redacted]

[redacted] who made the information available in 1941.

[redacted] contacted by SA CHESTER A. REILLY.

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U Navy info Ltr dtd 3/16/53

[Letter from the China Aid Council] received through confidential mail box in June, 1949.

U Navy info Ltr dtd 3.16.53 may
ONI report of Agent JAMES A. REILLY dated June 19, 1947, entitled, "United Services to China, Inc., formerly United China Relief, Inc."

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U Navy info Ltr dtd 3.16.53 may
Pretext interview of [redacted]

[redacted] New York City, conducted January 12, 1950 by SA [redacted]

[redacted] contacted by SA VICTOR A. LEMAITRE.

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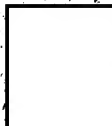
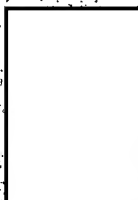
NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS cont'd.

b2

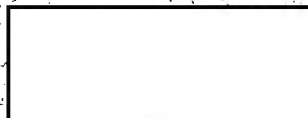
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contacted by SA

contacted by SA



Military Intelligence, New York City.

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NY 100-68282

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A letter directed to the Dean of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, by H.H.A. RAZZACK, dated March 30, 1942, made available by [REDACTED] of that institution.

Pretext telephone interview of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] New York City, by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on April 24, 1950.

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Pretext telephone interview of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] New York City, by SA [REDACTED]
on April 24, 1950.

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NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

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[REDACTED]

Anonymous

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

contacted by SA

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

of New York City, New York.

[REDACTED]

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NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (CONT'D)~~SECRET~~

[redacted] [redacted]
Information furnished by HERBERT H. FISH, JR., Chief, Prisoner of War Department, which reflects names of individuals who corresponded with enemy prisoners of war or internees in 1943.

Photographic copies of the Communist Party Independent Nominating Petition were furnished the New York Office by the Albany Office, which office made photographs from the original petitions on file in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York at Albany. These were made available to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the Albany Division.

Files of the [redacted] which were made available to SA [redacted]

b7D

Pretext telephone call to [redacted] by SA [redacted]

Pretext telephone call to [redacted] at [redacted] by SA [redacted]

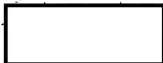
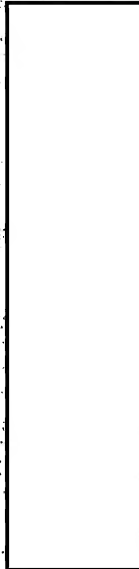

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NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (CONT'D)~~SECRET~~
Office of Naval Censorship
Source unknown. Information incorporated
in New York letter to the Bureau dated
October 21, 1943.

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ASB:MEV

- 3 -

NY 100-68282

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

b2

[REDACTED]
Selective Service Records,
516 West 34th Street, New York City.

Mail cover on the residence of RICHARD LAUTERBACK
maintained in April, 1949.

[REDACTED]
Third Naval District, New York City.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]
Suffern, New York, contacted by SA [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] Nanuet,
New York, contacted by SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] New York, contacted by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Rockland County, New York,
contacted by SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Sparkhill, New York, contacted by SA [REDACTED]

G-2.

[REDACTED] New York City,
[REDACTED] contacted by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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SECRET

NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

[redacted]
Palisades, New York

b2 Anonymous source, as listed in the
report of SA [redacted] 8/18/49,
b7D New York, entitled, "YUGOSLAV CONSULATE,
New York City; INTERNAL SECURITY - YU & R"
b7C New York File 100-81741.

[redacted]
New York City, who furnished the list
to SA [redacted] on April 3,
b7C 1946. The original of this list was
furnished to the Bureau.

b7D Confidential Informant [redacted]
b2 (New York file 65-11679-1A184.)

[redacted] as set forth on Administrative
Page of report of SA James T. O'Brien,
10/24/49, New York, entitled, "GUENTHER
E. O. STEIN, was; ESPIONAGE - R" (New
York File 65-14805)

IDA
Far East Command

[redacted] who furnished the information
to SA Christopher J. Moran.

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SECRET

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NY 100-68282

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

[redacted]
[redacted]
LOUIS BUDENZ, former editor of the "Daily Worker",
who furnished this information on April 4, 1950.
His identity is being concealed because he has not
yet had time to elaborate concerning [redacted]
[redacted] Palisades, New York
[redacted]

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REFERENCES:

Bureau file 61-6580
Reports of SA James T. O'Brien, New York, 1/12 and 3/22/50

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-12-82 BY SP8 elw/mg

DATE 8-12-82 BY SP8 elw/mg

FBI DETROIT 4-28-50 218 PM EST SSB

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, IS R. REBUTEL APRIL TWENTY SEVEN FIFTY.

PRESENT WHEREABOUTS [REDACTED] AND PROFESSOR SCOTT/NEARING

UNKNOWN. ON MARCH TWENTY FORTY FIVE [REDACTED] REPORTED

THAT AT THAT TIME [REDACTED] EMPLOYED BY QUOTE/NEW MASSES UNQUOTE.

REPORT SA CHARLES J. HARKINS APRIL TEN FORTY FOUR DETROIT IN CASE b7C b2 b7D

SCOTT NEARING, ETAL, SMC, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASHONE SIX EIGHT

FOUR TWO, SHOWS ALBANY ORIGIN. FILE REFLECTS NEARING HAS BEEN

ACTIVE LECTURER AND SPEAKER AND BELIEVED THAT NEW YORK OFFICE

WILL KNOW PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. RE NY TEL APRIL TWENTY SEVEN

FIFTY, KORN FEDERS LANDLADY STATES STILL IN NEW YORK. HE WILL BE

INTERVIEWED AS SOON AS AVAILABLE UPON RETURN.

EX-125

INDEXED - 19

RECORDED - 19

O'CONNOR

END

ACK IN ORD

OK FBI NYC DB

WA 2-20 PM OK FBI WA EW

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R 95 APR 21 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

THAT HIS MEMORY OF DATES MAY NOT BE ACCURATE. NOTED REF TEL STATES SMEDLEY SUPPOSED TO BE IN CHINA NINETEEN TWENTYNINE DASH THIRTYTWO. IF PHOTO OF SMEDLEY TAKEN EARLY THIRTIES AVAILABLE, NEW YORK WILL FURNISH TO SEATTLE IN ORDER THAT [] MAY MAKE POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION. ALSO NOTED [] STATES HE NEVER ATTENDED INTERNATIONAL LENIN INSTITUTE, BUT UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW. FURTHER, [] STATES WILL FURNISH INFO ON CONFIDENTIAL BASIS ONLY, AND WILL TESTIFY ONLY IF HE CAN SEE THAT IT IS IN HIS BEST INTERESTS. [] IS FRIEND OF [] AND POINTED OUT THE TROUBLE [] HAD WHEN HE WAS CHARGED WITH PERJURY IN SEATTLE AFTER TESTIFYING BEFORE WASHINGTON STATE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE. [] ALSO STATES ONE [] PAREN PHONETIC END PAREN, A NEW YORK [], WHOM HE FIRST MET IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEF. OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY WAS LATER IN MOSCOW LECTURING AT A SCHOOL THERE ON PUBLIC SPEAKING, AND WORE A QUOTE GPU UNIFORM UNQUOTE, AND WAS ATTACHED TO THE RED AIRFORCE. [] ALSO STATES THAT GIL GREEN, JACK STACHEL, JOHN WILLIAMSON AND [], WHO PROBABLY IS IDENTICAL WITH THE [] RECENTLY CONVICTED WITH [] WERE ALL IN MOSCOW WHEN [] WAS THERE. [] CLAIMS HE NEVER ^WAS A CP MEMBER AND ACTUALLY ONLY A MEMBER OF YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE FOR SHORT TIME. (P) U

b7C

b7D

WILCOX

AHOLD

cc: Mr. Belov at
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Handwritten signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-25290

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE APR 28 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/26/50	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] - td b7C
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: DATE 8-12-82 BY [signature] THOMAS ARTHUR BISSON advised SMEDLEY definitely pro-Chinese Communist but no indication pro-Soviet. No indication subject aided Chinese Communists other than through favorable propaganda. YAP unknown to BISSON. - RUC - AGENCY 17C-CIS/A REQ. REC'D 10-27-50 REP'T FORW. 11-2-50 BY [signature]			
DETAILS: THOMAS ARTHUR BISSON, 97 Kingston Road, Berkeley, California, a visiting lecturer in the Department of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, California, was interviewed by SA WAYNE K. WELCH and the writer and advised as follows: BISSON stated that he had never been closely associated with AGNES SMEDLEY but that he had known of her and had met her casually over a period of years during the time she resided in China and later in New York. He stated that the writings, lectures, and statements of SMEDLEY have indicated that from the beginning of the conflict between the Chinese Nationalists and the Chinese Communists, she had always been strongly in favor of the Communist movement. He stated that, before SMEDLEY became interested in Chinese Communist affairs, she had resided in India and that she was strongly opposed to British colonial policy in that country. When she came to China, her sentiments in this regard were extended to include opposition to the manner in which the Chinese Nationalist Government was handling Chinese internal affairs. He stated that SMEDLEY, like many writers and correspondents, was convinced that the Chinese Communist movement held the answer to the internal problems which existed in China.			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (AIR MAIL) 3 New York (100-68282) (AIR MAIL) 2 San Francisco		6540-226 5/11/50 lbc to IDA MAY 11 1950 to O/R RECORDED - 9 INDEXED - 9 b2	
COPY IN FILE			

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MAY 15 1950

SF 100-25290

BISSON was unable to say that SMEDLEY was pro-Soviet in her beliefs and was of the opinion that she would not have hesitated to criticize the Soviet Government if she did not agree with its policies, especially with regard to the Chinese situation. He stated that he had never had any indication that SMEDLEY had aided the Chinese Communists except through her favorable reports concerning their activities as reflected by her writings.

BISSON further described SMEDLEY as an emotional individual whose opinions and conclusions were not always based on careful study and analysis. He stated that she is the type of individual who believes wholeheartedly in a principle and who shapes her thinking and actions to suit her interpretation of that principle.

BISSON made voluntary reference to the newspaper publicity implicating SMEDLEY in the RICHARD SORGE espionage net. He said that he had no factual evidence to support his opinion, but it was his belief that the possibility of the subject's operation as a Soviet agent was extremely remote. He was unable to expand on this theory and stated that SMEDLEY had never impressed him as the type of person who could or would engage in espionage.

BISSON stated that he had never heard of a Chinese associate or acquaintance of SMEDLEY named

b7C

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SF 100-25290

REFERENCE

Bufile 61-6580

New York conference teletypes dated 4/25 and 26/50,
captioned "OWEN LATTIMORE, ESPIONAGE - R".

San Francisco teletype to Bureau and New York dated
4/27/50.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

AL

FILE NO. 100-9125 hmm

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/29/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/21/22/50	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, Was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

There is no such phone number as Saratoga Springs 507N3. Phone number [REDACTED] listed to [REDACTED] Ballston Spa, New York since 1942. [REDACTED] is a self employed carpenter who has resided at Ballston Spa, New York for at least 20 years. Enjoys good reputation. No derogatory information developed. No record [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] Albany indices.

-- RUC --

*No distribution
Negative info
open*

DETAILS:

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK

[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that there is no such telephone number as Saratoga Springs 507N3. [REDACTED] stated that the letter "N" is not used in the Saratoga Springs telephone system. [REDACTED] further advised that telephone number [REDACTED] has been listed to [REDACTED] mailing address, [REDACTED] Ballston Spa, New York, since 1942.

AT BALLSTON SPA, NEW YORK

[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED] and his wife resided just off [REDACTED] approximately four miles South of Saratoga Springs, New York, for at least 20 years. [REDACTED] stated he did not know [REDACTED] personally but that he knew

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R95 APR 21 1961

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. W. Wall, Jr.</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>RWA</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		61-6580-27	RECORDED - 9
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - New York 2 - Albany		INDEXED - 9	
<p>COPY IN FILE</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</p> <p>DATE 8-12-82 BY SP4 elw/af</p>			

b7C

AL 100-9125

[redacted] by reputation. He stated that he knew very little concerning [redacted] personal activities and habits, but that he had never heard anything derogatory concerning him.

b7C

[redacted] Identification Officer, and Deputy Sheriff, Saratoga County Sheriff's Office, advised that he has a summer home in the immediate vicinity of the home of [redacted] stated that [redacted] and his wife were extremely quiet and reserved people who minded their own business and who enjoyed a good reputation in the community. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was a self-employed carpenter. [redacted] also stated that [redacted] has done odd jobs at Vincent's Greenhouse in the immediate neighborhood, [redacted] Ballston Spa. [redacted] advised that he had never heard anything derogatory concerning [redacted] or his wife.

b7C

[redacted] Under-Sheriff, Saratoga County Sheriff's Office, advised that he knew [redacted] fairly well, stating that [redacted] and his wife have resided just off U.S. [redacted] Ballston Spa, for at least twenty years. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was a carpenter and he has, at various times, been employed by the Saratoga County Highway Department and by Vincent's Greenhouse. He stated that [redacted] enjoys a good reputation in the community and that he has never heard anything derogatory concerning either [redacted] or his wife.

b7C

No information was found in the indices of the Albany Office on [redacted]
[redacted]

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

AL 100-9125

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

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[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Saratoga
Springs, New York.

REFERENCES: Bufile 61-6580.

New York teletype to Albany dated 4/19/50.

Richmond teletype to Albany, dated 4/21/50.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCH:sl
100-17302

b7C

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Transmit the following Teletype message to:

WASH AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

5-1-50

2:00 PM

URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC

AGNES SMEDLEY, IS - R. BIRTHDAY APRIL TWENTYFIVE, LAST.

ENGINEER WITH OFFICES ONE SIX TWO SEVEN K ST. NE, DC, ADVISED HE HAD KNOWN SUBJ SLIGHTLY FOR APPROXIMATELY TWENTYFIVE YEARS INASMUCH AS SHE WAS A FRIEND OF [REDACTED] ADVISED HE HIMSELF WAS NOT VERY WELL ACQUAINTED WITH SMEDLEY BUT HAD TALKED WITH HER ON A FEW OCCASIONS WHEN SHE HAD STAYED IN HIS HOME. HE INFORMED HE HAD ONLY SEEN HER A FEW TIMES IN PAST TEN YEARS. HE STATED HE DID NOT CONSIDER HER AN ESPIONAGE AGENT OR MEMBER OF THE CP. HE STATED IT WAS HIS OPINION SHE IS SUCH A "BURNEDAIL" THAT HE DOESN'T THINK SHE WOULD BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO DISCIPLINE REQUIRED OF CP MEMBERS. HE ALSO STATED SHE IS EXTREMELY EMOTIONAL AND HE WOULD CALL HER A "REBEL", MEANING SHE IS THE EMOTIONAL TYPE WHO IS ON THE UNPOPULAR SIDE OF ANY QUESTION. [REDACTED] STATED THERE ARE PROBABLY PERSONS WHO THINK SMEDLEY IS A COMMUNIST, HAVING BASED THEIR BELIEFS UPON HER WRITINGS. HOWEVER, [REDACTED] ADVISED SMEDLEY CALLS HERSELF A "JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT". HE ELABORATED HIS BELIEF THAT HE DID NOT CONSIDER HER TO BE A COMMUNIST OR ESPIONAGE AGENT BUT ADVISED SHE DEFINITELY IS A RUSSIAN APOLOGIST. IN CONCLUSION, [REDACTED] STATED HE WAS NOT CLOSELY ACQUAINTED WITH SMEDLEY AND HAD ONLY SEEN HER A FEW TIMES IN PAST TEN YEARS. HE ADVISED HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT HER ACTIVITIES IN CHINA EXCEPT WHAT HE HAD READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS. HE ALSO INFORMED HE KNEW OF NO PERSONS WHO MIGHT BE ABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFO IN REGARD TO SMEDLEY'S ACTIVITIES. [REDACTED] REQUESTED THAT HIS NAME BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL INASMUCH AS SMEDLEY IS A FRIEND OF [REDACTED]

36 MAY 5 1950

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

HOTTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-12-88 BY

Per

INDEXED - 104

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Egan ☒
Mr. Gurnea ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. Mumford ☒
Mr. Quinn ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-12-92 BY [signature]

FBI DETROIT 5-1-50 402 PM EST SSB

DIRECTOR AND SAC MILWAUKEE URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, IS R. JOSEPH ZACK KORNFEDER, ACCORDING TO LOCAL
NEWSPAPERS, PRESENTLY IN MOSINEE, WISCONSIN, CONNECTION WITH MAY DAY
DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY AMERICAN LEGION. MILWAUKEE REQUESTED
LOCATE KORNFEDER AND INTERVIEW FOR ANY INFO RE SUBJ. FOR INFO OF
MILWAUKEE SMEDLEY IS JOURNALIST AND AUTHOR, SPECIALIZING IN FAR
EAST. IN NINETEEN NINETEEN SHE WAS ACTIVE IN INDIAN NATIONALIST
MOVEMENT AT NYC. FROM NINETEEN TWENTY ONE TO TWENTY NINE SHE
RESIDED IN GERMANY, WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TO BE AN ACTIVE
SOVIET ESPIONAGE AGENT IN SHANGHAI, CHINA FROM NINETEEN TWENTY
NINE TO NINETEEN THIRTY TWO, POSSIBLY LATER. RETURNED TO US
FROM CHINA IN APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN FORTY, LEFT US FOR ENGLAND
NOV NINETEEN, FORTY NINE. WHILE IN U. S. WAS ACTIVE IN COMMITTEE
FOR DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY AND OTHER COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS
DEVOTED TO CHINESE COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA. WAS ALSO AN ACQUAINTANCE
OF [REDACTED] AND OTHER PERSONS CONNECTED WITH QUOTE
AMARASIA CASE UNQUOTE. NY INSTRUCTS FURNISH TELETYPE SUMMARY TO
BUREAU AND NY WITH ALL INFO OBTAINED AND PREPARE A REPORT AT
ONCE FOR DISSEMINATION SETTING FORTH THIS INFO FULLY. ANY LOGICAL
LEADS ARISING FROM INTERVIEW SHOULD BE SET FORTH BY TELETYPE TO
THE BUREAU AND OFFICE COVERING WITH SIMILAR INSTRUCTIONS. FOR
INFO MILWAUKEE KORNFEDER HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED ON SEVERAL
OCCASIONS BY NY AND DETROIT IN CONNECTION WITH OLD

b7C

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PAGE TWO

TIME COMMUNIST MATTERS. COPY OF THIS TELETYPE BEING SENT NY AIR
MAIL. NEW YORK ORIGIN.

OCONNOR

END

ACK IN ORD

4-07 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

MGKDN⁵88 MI DB

DISC

cc: Mr. Belmont

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FD-36

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

U R G E N T

AGNES SMEDLEY, IS DASH R. RENYTEL APRIL TWENTYFIVE LAST, NINE NAUGHT FIVE P.M. FILES HCUA REFLECT AGNES SMEDLEY WAS SPONSOR OR AFFILIATED WITH FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS. CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE, NYC, MARCH TWENTYFIVE TO TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYNINE; CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS; COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY; AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY; JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE AND LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS. HCUA FILES ALSO REFLECT SMEDLEY CONTRIBUTOR TO THE LIBERATOR; PARTISAN REVIEW; NEW MASSES AND NATIONAL GUARDIAN. FILES HCUA ALSO INDICATE SMEDLEY SENT GREETINGS TO MOTHER BLOOR BANQUET OF JANUARY TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, AND ALSO WAS SIGNER OF STATEMENT DEFENDING CP. SHE WAS ALSO SIGNER OF GREETINGS TO WOMEN OF SOVIET UNION AND SIGNER OF NUMEROUS STATEMENTS DEFENDING COMMUNISTS AND FRONT ORGANIZATIONS. HCUA SOURCES WILL BE SET FORTH IN REPORT WHICH FOLLOWS. OTHER INFO AT HCUA REFLECTS THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, ONE STUART LILICO TESTIFIED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING THAT AFTER NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WITHDREW TO NORTHWEST CHINA AND WERE VISITED THERE BY A NUMBER OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AND KNOWN COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS. LILICO TESTIFIED THAT SINCE THAT TIME A NUMBER OF THESE CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN PRESENTING THE COMMUNIST CASE TO THE WORLD. AMONG THESE CORRESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO LILICO WAS AGNES SMEDLEY WHO HE STATED QUOTE HAS ACTED AS A SPOKESMAN FOR THE CHINESE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-13-86 BY [signature]

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APPROVED: 56 MAY 5 1956

Special Agent in Charge

Sent [initials] M Per [initials]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

COMMUNISTS FOR NEARLY A DECADE UNQUOTE. LILICO RESIDED AT FIVE FOUR NINE
WEST ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH STREET, NYC, IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. IF NOT PREVIOUSLY
INTERVIEWED SUGGEST HE BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED RE ANY INFO ON SMEDLEY.

S.H.

HOTTEL

gd

GCM:NJB

100-17302

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 5 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

##

WASH 8 SANF 5 NYC 3 FROM LOS ANGELES

1

6-05 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, IS DASH R. NY HAS REQUESTED REVIEW OF TENNEY COMMITTEE RECORDS RE SUBJ. INFO FROM THIS SOURCE REVEALS INFO SUBMITTED TO TENNEY COMMITTEE BY HARPER KNOWLES, SIX SIX ZERO MARKET ST., SF, TO EFFECT THAT SMEDLEY WAS AFFILIATED WITH LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS. INTERVIEW KNOWLES FOR ALL INFO IN HIS POSSESSION RE SMEDLEY AND FORWARD TO BUREAU AND NY IMMEDIATELY. SUBMIT ALSO A SUMMARY TEL TO BUREAU AND NY SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF YOUR INTERVIEW.

HOOD

EX-125

RECORDED - 65

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-12-82 BY 954 dlp/ny

Trans. to M

END AND ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA LA R 8 AND WILL ALSO RELAY

SF LA R 5 SF

DISC PLS

56 MAY 5. 1950

161-6000-22
MAY 8 1950

amr

Agnes Smedley, Writer, Dies; Cleared in Spy Case Last Year

Newspaperwoman,
Born in Missouri,
Served in China

By the Associated Press

OXFORD, England, May 8.—Miss Agnes Smedley, 56, American writer widely known for her reports on China, died here Saturday, it was announced today.

Miss Smedley was accused last year in a United States Army report of being a Soviet spy, but the charge later was withdrawn.

The British Press Association said she died in an Oxford nursing home.

The Missouri-born newspaperwoman was named as a Soviet spy by the United States Army in a report on a wartime Soviet spy ring in Japan. Later the Army said it lacked proof and should never have made such a charge against Miss Smedley.

Miss Smedley, who called the charge a "despicable lie," said through her attorney that she was grateful for the clearing of her name and reputation.

Born in Northern Missouri, Miss Smedley spent 23 years in foreign countries, 12 of them covering news in China.

From 1937-40 she served as a war correspondent in China and later did work for the Chinese Red Cross. She was on the Japanese Secret Service death list during the war.

Miss Smedley, who was educated at the University of California, New York University and the University of Berlin, was the author of many books.

Miss Smedley Always Fought For Causes She Believed In

Frail but always a fighter for what she believed were good causes, Miss Smedley saw the inside of jails as well as parts of China seldom visited by white persons.

Her novel, "Daughter of Earth," was considered highly autobiographical. Its heroine was born of poor tenant farmers, lived in extreme poverty in a coal town, worked her way from California to New York, tangled with the police for radical activities and went through an unfortunate marriage.

Miss Smedley also was born in poverty. With very little schooling she became a country school-teacher at 14, worked her way through normal school in California and went to New York.

Sought to Aid Hindus.

There she became interested in Indian freedom and worked to ob-



AGNES SMEDLEY.

—AP Photo.

tain the release of some Hindus arrested on suspicion in World War I. She was arrested herself and spent three months in jail through inability to raise \$10,000 bail. Later the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

There after she became interested in birth control and after the war went to Berlin to organize the first birth control clinic.

At the start of the Chinese Communist revolution in 1929 she went to China as correspondent for German and Italian newspapers. She lived in the interior of China as one of the people; learned the language and even adopted a Chinese refugee boy.

Meanwhile, she continued to write. After "Daughter of Earth" came "Chinese Destinies," "China's Red Army Marches," and "China Fights Back."

Denied She Was Spy.

After 12 years of this life she left China shortly before Pearl Harbor. She was living in Palsade, N. J., and working on a book on a Communist army commander in China when the Army reported and then retracted its accusations against her.

At the time of the Army report she said of herself:

"I am not and never have been a Soviet spy or an agent for any country."

Of the Chinese Communists she said:

"They have made landowners of the peasants by dividing the big estates among them. Their leaders say it will be 50 years before China even is ready for socialism."

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-12-82 BY [signature]

61-6580-A-

COMM - 1960

The Evening Star
Washington, D. C.
May 8, 1950

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

61-6580

MAY 11 1950

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DATE 8-12-82 BY SP4 eld/mj

WASH 7 NYC 2 FROM LOS ANGELES 1 5-50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

AGNES ^QSMEDLEY, IS DASH R. RENYTEL APRIL TWENTYFIVE LAST. RECORDS OF
TENNEY COMMITTEE DISCLOSED FOLLOWING INFO CONCERNING SUBJ., MOST OF
WHICH IS PUBLIC RECORD AND PROBABLY IN POSSESSION OF NY. ONE SMEDLEY
ON STAFF OF INTERNATIONAL UNION OF REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS, NINETEEN THIRTY
THREE. ORIGINAL SOURCE UNKNOWN. TWO. MEMBER OF NATL COUNCIL OF LEAGUE
OF AMERICAN WRITERS. SOURCE PHOTOSTAT OF RECORD OF AMERICAN WRITERS
CONGRESS, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. THREE. SIGNED LETTER DENOUNCING FILM
QUOTE IRON CURTAIN UNQUOTE. SOURCE NCASF NEWS RELEASE, FEB. NINE, FORTY
EIGHT. FOUR. SPONSOR OF CITIZENS UNITED TO ABOLISH WOOD-RANKIN COMMITTEE
SOURCE NY NEWSPAPER, DATE UNKNOWN. FIVE. CONNECTION WITH CULTURAL AND
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE IN NY, MAR. TWENTYSIX, FORTYNINE.
SOURCE COUNTERATTACK, SPEC. SUPP. TO NO. NINETYFIVE, DATED MARCH EIGHTEEN
FORTYNINE. SIX. CITED IN TENNEY NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT REPORT AS SIGNER
OF PROTEST TO NY TRIAL OF TOP TWELVE CP LEADERS. SOURCE ALERT MAGAZINE
NO. SIXTYSEVEN. SEVEN. SUBJ. DEVOTED TO CAUSE OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS.
SOURCE COUNTERATTACK NO. EIGHTYFOUR, DATED DECEMBER SEVENTEEN, FORTYEIGHT.
EIGHT. INFO CONCERNING SUBJ-S ASSOCIATION WITH HINDU REVOLUTIONARIES IN
NY IN NINETEEN EIGHTEEN. SOURCE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. NINE.

END PAGE ONE

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56 MAY 5 1950

PAGE TWO

CONTRIBUTOR TO NEW MASSES. SOURCE NEW MASSES, DEC. FIFTEEN, THIRTYSIX. THIS ARTICLE NOT AVAILABLE IN FILES OF COMMITTEE. TEN. SPONSOR OF COMMITTEE FOR FREE POLITICAL ADVOCACY. SOURCE NEW REPUBLIC, MARCH TWENTYEIGHT, FORTYNINE. ELEVEN. SUBJ. APPLAUDS COMMUNIST VICTORIES IN CHINA. SOURCE NEWS AND VIEWS, DATED JULY NINE, FORTYNINE, PUBLISHED BY CHURCH LEAGUE OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL. PLUS NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF SUBJ-S DENIAL OF IMPLICATION IN THE RICHARD SORGE CASE. REPORT TO FOLLO. COPIES OF COUNTERATTACK NOT AVAILABLE THIS OFFICE. SUGGEST NY DETERMINE SOURCES ABOVE INFO THROUGH OFFICES OF COUNTERATTACK.

HOOD

END AND ACK PLS¹¹44

LA R 7 WA ALSO RELAY TO NY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 2 1950

TELETYPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASH AND WASH FLD 7 FROM NEW YORK 2 3-59 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS. IS-R. REBUTEL MAY ONE LAST AUTHORIZING WFO TO
INTERVIEW [REDACTED] WFO REFER TO REPORT OF SA J. T. O-BRIEN, NY, MAY TWENTY SEVEN NINETEEN FORTY NINE, PAGE TWENTY SEVEN,
WHERE SMEDLEY MENTIONED A CHINESE ENGINEER THEN IN NY NAMED [REDACTED]
EFFORT TO IDENTIFY [REDACTED] SHOULD BE MADE [REDACTED]

DATE: 04-11-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 04-11-2030

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b7C
SCHEIDT

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7-61-658

MAY 3

cc: Mr. [REDACTED]

Called [REDACTED]

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CLASS. BY [REDACTED]
REASON FOR [REDACTED]
DATE OF REVIEW [REDACTED]
HLD PLS [REDACTED]

1 4
SLIP (3)
DATE 10/12/82

MAY 5 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY - 2 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON 6 FROM NEW YORK 2 3-57 P
DIRECTOR URGENT

AGNES ^①SMEDLEY, WAS, ISR. REURTEL MAY ONE LAST. REPT OF J.T. O-BRIEN
DATED APRIL TWO EIGHT INST INCLUDING BUDENZ STATEMENT FORWARDED TO
BUREAU APRIL TWO EIGHT. ANOTHER REPT WILL BE SUBMITTED THIS WEEK.

SCHEIDT

HLD PLS

RECORDED 87

MAY 3 1950

56 MAY 5 1950

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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ON 03-28-2005

MAY - 2 1951

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REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *8-12-82*

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DATE
STEP (4)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASH 1 AND NYC 1 FROM SAN FRANCISCO

5-3-50

9-23 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

U R G E N T

AGNES SMEDLEY, IS-R. RE LAT TEL MAY FIRST LAST. RECORDS OF HARPER
KNOWLES, SIX SIX ZERO MARKET ST., SF, PERTAINING TO SUBJECT BEAR NO
INDICATION INFORMATION SUPPLIED TENNEY COMMITTEE. DATA CONCERNING SUBJECT
SET OUT PAGES ONE HUNDRED TWENTY AND ONE HUNDRED TWENTYSIX, SECOND REP-
ORT, UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN CALIFORNIA, FORTYFIVE, AND PAGE TWO
HUNDRED SEVENTYTHREE, FOURTH REPORT, FORTYEIGHT, NOT REFLECT AS SUCH
IN KNOWLES RECORDS. HE POSSESSED FOLLOWING INFO AND DOCUMENTS CONCERNING
SUBJECT- INFO FROM REPORT OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., COUNCIL FOR CIVIC DEF-
ENSE OCTOBER THIRTYFOUR DESCRIBED SUBJECT AS QUOTE VERY ACTIVE COMMUNIST
UNQUOTE. KNOWLES HAS NO COPY THIS REPORT. QUOTE THE VOICE OF YOUTH UN-
QUOTE, PUBLICATION OF YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, DECEMBER FIVE, THIRTYFIVE,
CARRIES SMEDLEY STORY QUOTE A DAY PASSES UNQUOTE, DESCRIBING DAY IN LIFE
OF YOUNG VANGUARDS, YOUTHFUL CHINESE COMMUNISTS. QUOTE THE NEW FRONTIER
UNQUOTE, YCL YEARBOOK FOR THIRTYSEVEN, INDICATES SAN DIEGO BRANCH, YCL,
NAMED FOR SMEDLEY. QUOTE THE CLIPPER UNQUOTE, SEPTEMBER FORTYONE, REFLECTS
SMEDLEY-S STORY QUOTE THE LIGHT OF EAST ASIA UNQUOTE, DESCRIBING POVERTY
AND MISERY OF CHINESE LOWER CLASSES. LATTER PUBLICATION UNDER AUSPICES
HOLLYWOOD CHAPTER LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS. A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE OF
KNOWLES, WHOSE NAME AND WHEREABOUTS HE DOES NOT RECALL, DESCRIBED SUBJECT

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B96 APR 21 1961

No action necessary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

IN NOVEMBER THIRTYFIVE AS QUOTE LEADING COMMUNIST UNQUOTE THEN IN CHINA. SAME SOURCE IN MAY THIRTYSEVEN ADVISED SUBJECT HAD BEEN MEMBER COMMUNIST PARTY FOR SEVERAL YEARS- WAS LOOKED UPON AS ONE OF ITS LEADERS AND WAS PARTY CORRESPONDENT IN SOVIET CHINA. DAILY PEOPLE-S WORLD NEWSPAPER, NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR, FORTYTWO, REFLECTS SMEDLEY-S NAME ON PETITION TO GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA REQUESTING RELEASE OF [REDACTED] RAPIST- ROBBER. [REDACTED] OF KNOWN RELIABILITY, ADVISED DECEMBER FORTYTWO HAT CP AGITATED FOR [REDACTED] RELEASE THROUGH ACTIVITIES OF [REDACTED] DEFENSE COMMITTEE ON BASIS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND QUOTE FRAME-UP UNQUOTE CHARGES. REPORT FOLLOWS.

KIMBALL

END ACK PLS

11
44

SF R 1 AND RELAY TONYC WA

DISC

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b7D

cc: M. Belmont
Trans to NYC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY
AMERASIA

DATE: May 2, 1950

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7C

On May 1, 1950, I requested SA [redacted] of the Liaison Section to ascertain through IDA all information in the possession of Willoughby (Intelligence Officer on General MacArthur's Staff) regarding all the subjects in the Amerasia Case, including [redacted]

I also requested that complete information in his possession regarding Agnes Smedley be obtained including details regarding the allegation that [redacted] has a book which allegedly shows a photograph of Smedley in a Russian uniform.

CEH:mer

RECORDED - 101
61-6530-336
MAY 4 1950
12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-12-82 BY [signature]

51 MAY 10 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-21541

APRIL 27, 1950

SAC, NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD

AGNES SADDLEY, WAS: IS-R. REURTEL APRIL TWENTYFIVE LAST REQUESTING AUTHORITY
FOR INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED] AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR WASHINGTON FIELD

OFFICE TO CONDUCT THIS INTERVIEW. BUFILES REFLECT [REDACTED] INTERVIEWED APRIL
FOURTEEN LAST BY WASHINGTON FIELD AS REFLECTED IN WFO TEL THAT DATE RE OWEN

LATTIMORE. EXHIBIT SHOULD BE CIRCULATED IN CORRESPONDENCE TO BUREAU FOR [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ON APRIL TWENTYFIVE LAST. HOOVER

ETB:adz
CC: WASHINGTON FIELD BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Reference is made to 100-24628-439 a memo from Mr. Hennrich to

Mr. Belmont dated April 8, 1950, entitled "Owen Lattimore Espionage - R".
This memo reflects approval for interview of [REDACTED] based
upon the following:

When [REDACTED] was interviewed re Lattimore, he suggested
we interview [REDACTED] cleared Lattimore for Lattimore's
trip to Japan on the Reparations Missions to the Far East in October, 1946.
He expressed the belief that Bennett would be pro-Lattimore.

This memo states bufiles reveal no main file on Bennett
but contain approximately 85 see references to his name. It is further
stated the NY office advised Bennett was a close friend of Mary Jane Keeney
and other subjects in the Gregory case.

As reflected in serial 886 of the Lattimore WFO interview [REDACTED]
at his office in Washington, D. C. on April 14, 1950, in accordance with the
approval of the recommendation contained in referenced memo based upon the
fact that [REDACTED] cleared Lattimore for a position on the Reparation Commission
to Japan.

Upon interview, [REDACTED] said Lattimore preceded him in joining
the Reparation Commission and therefore [REDACTED] had not cleared Lattimore in any
way for this position but would have done so upon request. [REDACTED]
accepted Lattimore as a reliable authority on Far Eastern matters and has not
been aware of any disloyalty by Lattimore to the United States.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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DATE 8-12-82 BY [REDACTED]

APR 27 1950

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Person
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Lavin
Scholz
Ryan
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Room
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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS

APR 25 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

CONF WASH AND WFO 42 FROM NEW YORK 25 6-04 P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., IS-R. NYC INFT [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT IN MAR. AND JUNE FORTYNINE TOLL CALLS WERE MADE FROM THE HOME OF [REDACTED] PALISADES, NY, WHERE SMEDLEY WAS RESIDING, TO ALEXANDRIA, VA. BY TEL OF APR. TWENTYONE LAST, RICHMOND ADVISED NUMBER LISTED TO [REDACTED] [REDACTED] CONSULTING ENGINEER WITH OFFICES AT NINE ONE SEVEN, FIFTEEN ST., N.W., WASH, DC AND ALSO IN NYC. BUREAU TEL OF APR. NINE NINETEEN FIFTY, IN CASE ENTITLED OWEN LATTIMORE, ESP-R, INSTRUCTED WFO OR NY TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED] RE LATTIMORE WHEREVER LOCATED. [REDACTED] WAS CONTACT OF SILVERMASTER SUBJS. BUREAU AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED FOR INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED] RE SMEDLEY WHEREVER LOCATED. IF DEEMED UNADVISABLE WFO REQUESTED TO SUBMIT ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT AS PER RICHMOND TEL OF APR. TWENTYONE LAST.

b2
b7C

HOLD

SCHEIDT
INDEXED - 104

APR 29 1950

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DATE 8-12-82 BY [REDACTED]

7:30am
dict to
Stinson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNY

Transmit the following message to:

APRIL 27, 1950

URGENT

SAC's DETROIT
NEW YORK

AGNES SHEDLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REURTEL APRIL TWENTY-SIX, FIFTY.
ADVISE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF [REDACTED] AND PROFESSOR SCOTT HEARING.

SUTEL.

b7C

HOOVER

AJI:bar

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 27 1950

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

Per

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DATE 8-18-82 BY [signature]

Rec 12 52 AM 4/27/50
no action: [initials]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 26 1950

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. [unclear]	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-12-96 BY [signature]

FBI DETROIT 4-26-50 11-41PM EST NW

DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY- R. RENTLE APRIL TWENTYFIVE
NINETEEN FIFTY. [redacted] NEVER MET SUBJECT PERSONALLY,
HAS NO FIRST HAND INFO. [redacted] ADVISED THAT WHILE ATTENDING
INTERNATIONAL LENIN INST. AT A PLENUM OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO, HELD IN MOSCOW, THE THEN SECRETARY OF CHINESE
COMMUNIST PARTY, IN MAKING REPORT ON PROGRESS OF COMMUNIST REVOLUTION
IN CHINA, MENTIONED NUMEROUS CONTRIBUTORS WHO WERE CULTIVATING BROAD
SYMPATHY FOR CHINESE COMMUNISTS, AMONG WHOM WAS THE SUBJ. IN ABOUT
DEC. NINETEEN THIRTYTWO, IN DISCUSSION WITH [redacted] THE EDITOR
OF AN EDITION OF THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHED IN DETROIT, IN SPEAKING OF
INTELLECTUAL WRITERS, IT WAS [redacted] ESTIMATE THAT SMEDLEY WAS A
- PARTY LINER-. IN CONVERSATION WITH A PROFF. SCOTT NEARING, DES-
CRIBED AS SECRET COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER, IN LATTER PART ON NINETEEN
THIRTYTHREE, NEARING WAS OF THE OPINION THAT SMEDLEY WAS A - PARTY LINER
- [redacted] BELIEVED ABOVE TWO MEANT BY-PARTY LINER THAT ALTHOUGH SMEDLEY
POSSIBLY NOT ACTUALLY A MEMBER SHE WAS OF MORE USE AS A FRONT
BECAUSE OF HER WRITINGS THAN AS AN ACTUAL CP MEMBER. [redacted] BELIEVED
FOLLOWING MAY HAVE INFO CONCERNING SUBJ [redacted]

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R 95 APR 21 1961

[redacted] NEW YORK CITY [redacted]

BELIEVED ALL OF

RECORDED
971
INDEXED

PAGE TWO

ABOVE INDIVIDUALS ARE CONTACTS OF EITHER INS OR FBI IN NEW YORK CITY
AND PRESENT ADDRESSES PROBABLY AVAILABLE. [] BELIEVED []

[] MIGHT BE ESPECIALLY PRODUCTIVE SINCE BELIEVED HE WAS IN b7C
FAR EAST IN NINETEEN THIRTYS, PROBABLY ON CP BUSINESS. [] BELIEVED b7D
HEDE MASSING OF NEW YORK CITY, EX WIFE OF GERHART EISLER, WHOM HE
STATED WAS INTIMATE WITH MANY INTELLECTUALS IN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT,
MAY POSSIBLY HAVE INFORMATION RE SUBJ.

OCONNOR

EAST LINE WRD THREE TO READ - HAVE -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NK FILE NO. **105-436 ets**

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/28/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/21, 27, 28/50	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> b7C
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-13-82 BY 604/clg </div>	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <u>ADMINISTRATIVE</u> </div> <p>Subscribers to telephone numbers set forth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p>			
DETAILS: <p>The following are the subscribers to telephone numbers in New Jersey called from the home of [redacted] Palisades, New York, during the period Subject resided there:</p> <p><u>ENGLEWOOD 3-7000</u> is listed to the PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY, 76 Engle Street, Englewood, New Jersey.</p> <p><u>ENGLEWOOD 3-1880</u> is listed to the PLAZA THEATER, 26 North Van Brunt Street, Englewood, New Jersey.</p> <p><u>CLOSTER 5-0058</u> is listed to JOHN J. DEMAREST, INC., Naugle Place, Closter, New Jersey.</p> <p>The 1949 New Jersey Industrial Directory reflects that this company is engaged in retailing of coke, coal, fuel oil, lumber, mill work, mason's materials, paints and builder's hardware. The president is listed as JOHN J. DEMAREST; vice president, secretary and purchasing agent is listed as VAN BUSKIRK DEMAREST, and the treasurer is listed as K. N. WRAY. This company employs twenty-five males and one female.</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">No distribution - Telephone call made from home of [redacted] and that known number Smedley made call. - A gm</p>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>COPIES DESTROYED R 95 APR 21 1961</p> <p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>SKM/Koe</i></p> <p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>AK</i></p> </div> <div style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">6/15/65 80 + 239</p> </div> </div>			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <p>5-Bureau 3-New York 2-Newark</p>		<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> RECORDED - 24 INDEXED - 24 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> EX-64 </div>	

NK 105-486

The records of the Passaic and Bergen County Credit Bureau, Inc., 45 Church Street, Paterson, New Jersey, which credit bureau covers Closter, New Jersey, reflect that JOHN J. DEMAREST is now deceased and that the business is now run by [REDACTED]

There is no record on [REDACTED] at the Closter, New Jersey, Police Department, and there is no information in the files of the Newark Office concerning these two individuals. b7C

[REDACTED] is listed to [REDACTED] Norwood, New Jersey. b7C

There is no record on [REDACTED] at the Passaic and Bergen County Credit Bureau, Inc., 45 Church Street, Paterson, New Jersey, which credit bureau covers Norwood, New Jersey, and there is no record on [REDACTED] at the Police Department, Norwood, New Jersey. Sergeant [REDACTED] of the Norwood Police Department advised that [REDACTED] is a native of the town of Norwood, is a veteran of World War II, has a newspaper route in Norwood, New Jersey. There is no information in the Newark Office concerning [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] is listed to [REDACTED] Old Tappan, New Jersey. There is no record of [REDACTED] at the Passaic and Bergen County Credit Bureau, Inc. which covers Old Tappan, New Jersey. Sergeant [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] is one of the police officers at Old Tappan. There is no information concerning POST in the Newark Office. b7C

[REDACTED] is listed to [REDACTED] Englewood, New Jersey. It was ascertained that his full name is [REDACTED] that he was born in New York City; is about thirty-five years of age, and is employed as an antique dealer in New York City. He has a wife and one young child. There is no record of [REDACTED] at the Passaic and Bergen County Credit Bureau, Inc., which covers the town of Englewood, New Jersey. There is no record on [REDACTED] at the Englewood Police Department and the files of the Newark Office do not contain any information regarding this person. b7C

WESTWOOD 5-2538 is listed to the WESTWOOD FENCE COMPANY, 39 Clinton Avenue, Westwood, New Jersey. This number is also listed in the name of [REDACTED] There is no record of this company or [REDACTED] at the Passaic and Bergen County Credit Bureau, Inc., and there is no record of [REDACTED] at the Westwood Police Department. The files of the Newark Office contain no information concerning this person. b7C

MORSEMER 6-5156 is listed to DU BOIS FENCE AND GARDEN COMPANY, INC. and the DU BOIS-REEVES FENCES, INC., Remsen Place, Ridgely, New Jersey. The 1949 Industrial Guide for New Jersey reflects that this company employs seven males and that its head office is located at 101 Park Avenue, New York City. There

NK 105-486

is no record of this company at the Passaic and Bergen County Credit Bureau, Inc., Paterson, New Jersey, which credit bureau covers the town of Ridgefield, New Jersey.

[redacted] of the Ridgefield Police Department advised that this company had been located in Ridgefield for a number of years and is a well established firm. The Newark indices are negative regarding this company.

b7C

MORSEMER 6-4821R4. There is no such number as MORSEMER 6-4821R4, however, there is a [redacted] which is listed to [redacted] [redacted] Ridgefield, New Jersey.

There is no record on [redacted] at the Passaic and Bergen Credit Bureau, Inc., Paterson, New Jersey, and there is no record of these two women at the Ridgefield Police Department. There is no record on [redacted] in the Newark indices.

b7C

PARK RIDGE 6-0478 is listed to E. GREISCH, electrician, Walnut Street, Montvale, New Jersey.

The records of the Passaic and Bergen County Credit Bureau, Inc., Paterson, New Jersey, reflect that ERNEST GREISCH, Walnut Street, Montvale, New Jersey, was 44 years of age in 1949; has two children, one of whom is in the Army. He owns his own home and he formerly resided at 80 Highview Avenue, Park Ridge, New Jersey, for twenty-five years. He was employed by the Lederle Laboratory at Pearl River, New York, for seven years.

There is no record of GREISCH at the Montvale, New Jersey, Police Department and there is no record of this individual in the Newark Office.

WESTFIELD 2-5093 is listed to LYMON WORTHINGTON, 231 Elizabeth Avenue, Westfield, New Jersey.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater Newark, Inc., 24 Branford Place, Newark, New Jersey, reflect that LYMON WORTHINGTON married the former Mrs. KATHERINE SEABROOK, divorced wife of WILLIAM B. SEABROOK, in 1935. They formerly lived at 242 East 19th Street, New York City, for three years, renting an apartment there at \$120 a month. The credit record reflects they purchased the home in which they presently reside in Westfield. This credit record further reflects that WORTHINGTON has been employed with the Metropolitan Group Insurance, 220 East 42nd Street, New York City, as general manager for the past ten years, and prior to this, he was employed with the National Advertising Department of the New York Daily News where he was employed for ten years. His credit rating was listed as good. There is no record on WORTHINGTON at the Westfield Police Department and there is no information in the Newark Office concerning him.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NK 105-286

REFERENCE: New York teletype to Newark 4/20/50.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

100-20020

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	DATE WHEN MADE 5-1-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/27/50	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> b7C hg
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b2
b7D
b7C

Confidential Informant advised he sailed from New York City for Europe in the fall of 1929 or 1930 in a group as Trade Union delegate of YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE from Seattle for study in Russia. Attended University of Moscow for two years, and traveled in Russia during summer vacations. Informant met woman known to him as AGNES SMEDLEY through one WILLIANN BURROUGHS (ph), an American Negro woman working in the "Profintern" in Moscow. Informant states SMEDLEY was connected with the Comintern, actual connection not recalled. Informant stated he never thought of this AGNES SMEDLEY as identical with the author of works concerning China, but that she may be identical. Informant states his memory of exact dates may not be accurate. Willing to furnish information on confidential basis only. Will testify only if he can see that testifying is in his own best interests. Informant states one (ph), a New York whom he first met in International Labor Defense Office in NYC, was later in Moscow lecturing at a school there on "Public Speaking", and wore a "GPU uniform" and was attached to the Red Air Force. Informant states that GIL GREEN, JACK STACHEL and JOHN WILLIAMSON were all in Moscow at time informant was there. Informant denies membership in CP and states was only a member of Young Workers League for a short time. (R)

b7C

1-9-80
Class. & Ext. By SP4JRM/pab
Reason-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 1-9-90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

- RUC -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (AMSD) 3 - New York (AMSD) 2 - Seattle		61-6580-240 FILE COPY - 3	
DECLASSIFIED BY <u>SP4JRM/pab</u> <u>3/12/84</u>		CONFIDENTIAL	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DETAILS:

b2

At Seattle, Washington

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] who is believed to be reliable, advised that he sailed for Europe from New York City in August of 1929 or 1930, in a group as a Trade Union delegate of the YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE from Seattle, Washington, for study in Russia. He stated that he first went to Rotterdam, Holland, at which time he split with the group and took some side trips of a few days, eventually joining the group again in Berlin, Germany. He stated the group remained in Berlin for a few days, and during this time leaders of the group, identities not now recalled, attempted to secure the informant's passport from him. Informant stated that he refused to relinquish his passport. (P) u

The group then went to Moscow, Russia, by train, arriving there approximately the middle of September of 1929 or 1930. Informant attended the University of Moscow, Moscow, Russia, from then until June of 1930 or 1931, studying social science, history, and history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), as well as Marxist-Leninist theory, and the theory of dialectical materialism. (P) u

In approximately June of 1930 or 1931 informant traveled from Moscow through White Russia, the Ukraine, Crimea and Central Asia, visiting major Russian cities such as Kiev and Odessa. He stated that unrestricted travel in Russia was possible at that time, and that he still retained his American passport. That fall, which would be the fall of 1930 or 1931, informant returned to the University of Moscow, remaining until approximately May of 1931 or 1932, at which time he further engaged in travel in Russia, including trips into the Ural Mountain district to Sverdlosk and to Eastern Asia, almost to Siberia. (P) u

He returned to Moscow during July or August of 1931 or 1932. He advised he left Moscow soon after the early fall of 1931 or 1932, traveling through Poland to Berlin, and after approximately two months of travel in Germany, during which time he was detained at one time by the Security Police during rioting in Berlin, and restricted to a certain area of Berlin for his own protection, he went to Bremen or Hamburg, Germany, where he took passage on the "SS ROTTERDAM" to New York City, from where he returned to Seattle, Washington. (P) u

Informant stated that after his return he severed his association with members of the Communist Party. Informant stated that he was never a member of the Party, but was actually a member of the YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE for a very short period prior to his going to Russia. (P) u

Informant stated that during his stay in Moscow he became well acquainted with an American Negro woman by the name of WILIANNA BURROUGHS (phonetic), who was approximately fifty years of age at the time, and was

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

working at the INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CENTER in Moscow, known as the "Profintern". Mrs. BURROUGHS' husband was in New York City while she was in Moscow. He advised that the "Profintern" at that time was attempting to compete with the INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION, which had headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Informant stated that, according to his information, WILLIAMINA BURROUGHS died in Germany approximately in 1937, after having been arrested by the Hitler regime. (X) u

Informant stated that through this woman he met another woman approximately thirty years of age known to him as AGNES SMEDLEY, who was connected with the Comintern in Moscow. Informant stated that he is not positive that this individual is the same AGNES SMEDLEY, who is the author concerning China, and had never actually thought of the two people as being the same. He stated, however, that they could very well be identical. (X) u

Informant stated that in his experience in Russia there was a definite group of persons who formed the leadership of the Communist Party there, made up of individuals who were completely unscrupulous and who practiced deceit in order to further the cause of Communism. He stated that he definitely recalls that AGNES SMEDLEY was among this group. Informant at this time advised he is unable to recall the identity of many of these individuals, but stated that GIL GREEN, JOHN WILLIAMSON, JACK STACHEL and one [redacted], whom informant believed was identical with the [redacted] recently convicted in the San Francisco perjury case with [redacted], were all in Moscow at the time informant was there. (X) u b7C

Informant also related that a New York [redacted] by the name of [redacted] (phonetic) whom he first met in the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE OFFICE in New York City, was later in Moscow lecturing at a school there on "Public Speaking" and during these lectures wore a "GPU uniform" and was attached to the Red Air Force. (X) u b7C

Informant further stated he recalled that at one time when he was confined to his quarters by illness in a large dormitory where many students of the various schools and institutes in Moscow resided, he overheard individuals plotting a Communist revolution in Spain, and states that the events which transpired in Spain a few years later were in complete accordance with the plans which he overheard. Informant was unable at this time to advise the identities and names of the individuals involved in this conspiracy. (X) u

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Informant in this report, [redacted] Seattle, Washington, telephone [redacted] is presently engaged as co-operator of the Co-op Center, a bottle club, patronized by Negroes in Seattle, Washington, which is located at 418-A 2nd Ave., Seattle, telephone Elliot 9119. [redacted] was a witness in hearings held by the Aeronautical Machinists Union, Local 751, held in Seattle, Washington, in November and December of 1940, for the purpose of trying various members charged with being Communists by [redacted] at that time Editor of the "AERO-MECHANIC" a newspaper of that union. [redacted] is presently associated with [redacted] in the Co-op Center. Their testimony was responsible for the ousting of Communists from the Aeronautical-Mechanics Union in Seattle. [redacted] has, since that time, received considerable abuse from Communists in the Seattle area, and has indicated that he does not desire to have any publicity whatsoever in connection with Communism. (P) u b7C

It is noted that when [redacted] was first approached he was extremely "cozy" and for some time did not even admit having ever known anything about Communism. Also during the interview [redacted] stated that he would furnish information on a confidential basis only, and would never testify in any proceedings unless he felt that it would be in his own best interest. [redacted] pointed out he was a friend of [redacted] and other individuals who have testified, and stated that he did not desire the kind of trouble that [redacted] has had since he testified before the WASHINGTON STATE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE in Seattle, after which he was charged with perjury. (P) u b7C

As a matter of information, [redacted] was asked what would happen if he were subpoenaed to testify in any proceeding, at which time he answered that he would probably have a complete lapse of memory. (P) u b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SE 100-20020

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEAD

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York City, N.Y.

Will, if a photograph of AGNES SMEDLEY taken in the early 1930's is available, forward same to Seattle in order that informant may make a positive identification of this individual.

- 5 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SE 100-20020

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANT PAGE

b2

b7D

b7C



[redacted] who furnished the information in this report to
SA [redacted] on 4/27/50. *6/24*

Reference: Detroit teletype to Bureau and Seattle dated 4/26/50.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, SEATTLE

DIRECTOR, FBI

May 24, 1950

AGNES CREDLEY

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 5/3/50, at Seattle, Washington. There are attached for your office and the New York office copies of page 3 revised of referenced report. It will be noted that the last paragraph of page 3 has been added to the investigative part of the report.

b7C

Enclosures (2)

cc: New York - Enclosures (3)

61-6580 - 240

AJM:bar

Bar

RECORDED - 90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-9-80 BY SP4JRM/abk

MAILED 15
MAY 24 1950
FBI - SEATTLE

JUN 5 1950

apm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150
cu

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: APRIL 28, 1950

RECORDED - 57

SAC, NEW YORK.....URGENT.....

65-10-144
AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS, IS-R. REURTELS APRIL TWELVE AND APRIL TWENTYFIVE LAST CONCERNING INFORMATION BUDENZ RECEIVED FROM ROBERT WILLIAMS DUNN, WAS, RE SMEDLEY. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO INTERVIEW DUNN RELATIVE TO HIS KNOWLEDGE OF SMEDLEY-S ACTIVITIES. HE IS NOT TO BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING HIS OWN PAST OR PRESENT ACTIVITIES AND CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED TO INSURE AGAINST THE CREATION OF THE INFERENCE THAT SUCH IS THE PURPOSE OF THE INTERVIEW.

HOOVER

ETB:EFF
628

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *8-13-82* BY *[signature]*

COPIES DESTROYED
R95 APR 21 1961

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

APR 28 7 1950
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

SENT VIA _____

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

Per *[signature]*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

FROM : C. E. Hennrich *CEH*

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: April 28, 1950

Tolson _____

Ladd _____

Clegg _____

Glavin _____

Nichols _____

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Harbo _____

Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Nease _____

Gandy _____

Purpose

To propose that the New York Office interview Robert Williams Dunn, was, regarding Agnes Smedley, it being noted that Dunn has been an active Communist for approximately twenty-five years.

Background

Louis Budenz was interviewed by the New York Office on April 21, 1950, with reference to his testimony before the Tydings Committee the previous day that Smedley was known to him by her own admission as a Soviet spy. He advised the New York Office his statements before the Committee in this regard were based on conversations he had with Smedley during the early 20's. His first conversation with her was at a meeting in New York of the American Civil Liberties Union. After meeting Budenz, Smedley stated, "You look like a Government man to me." Budenz stated that Roger Baldwin, of the ACLU, advised Smedley that Budenz was not a Government man but had worked with the group in the ACLU on strikes in St. Louis and other places. After this meeting with Smedley, Budenz asked Robert Williams Dunn, whom he described as a CP member and active in the labor field, about Agnes Smedley. Dunn advised Budenz she was engaged in "spying" for the Soviet Union. Budenz continued that shortly after this meeting between himself and Dunn, he met Smedley again and commented that he hoped she had given up the idea that he, Budenz, was a Government man. Thereupon she said, "I am doing secret work for India and the Soviet Union and I like to know with whom I am dealing."

Budenz advised that all of these conversations took place within a few months during the early 20's and he was unable to add any further information concerning any recent espionage activities by Smedley. /61-6580-196/

Attachments

ETB:EFF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-13-82 BY *SP/CLW/mf*

INDEXED - 5
RECORDED - 56

61-6580-246
MAY 11 1950
19
M
am

2003
Memo to Mr. Belmont
Re--AGNES SMEDLEY, was

See Serial 242
See Serial 196
In April 21, 1950 teletype from New York and in their teletype of April 25, 1950 (both of which are attached), it is stated Budenz identified Dunn as currently an active Communist employed as Director of Labor Research Inc., in New York City (which has been cited by the Attorney General under EO 9835 as a Communist organization). Dunn is the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation, closed by New York report of April 13, 1950, Bureau file 65-3849. Dunn was born June 1, 1895, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and received an A.B. Degree from Yale in 1919.

In their teletype of April 25th, New York states investigation reflects Dunn has been a CP member for approximately twenty-five years; from January 1948 to March 1949 was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson School of Social Science; and as of March 12, 1948, was Treasurer of the Civil Rights Congress. (These two organizations have been cited by the Attorney General under EO 9835 as Communist organizations.)

Also in their teletype of April 25th, New York stated Dunn would not be interviewed in view of his Communist activities unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau. Status - pending.

Recommendation

That we interview Dunn regarding Smedley for the following reasons:

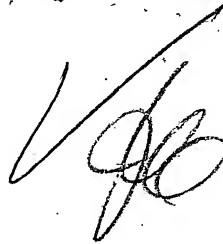
- (1) It is logical to do so because of what he reportedly told Budenz about Smedley.
- (2) Although he can be expected to be hostile, Dunn may have for some reason, which we cannot now anticipate, furnish some information of value. Even a denial may become significant later on.
- (3) If he should be interviewed in this regard by another agency; for example, HCUA or the Tydings Committee, and information

Memo to Mr. Belmont
Re--AGNES SMEDLEY, was

of value is obtained, and was asked whether he had furnished same to the FBI, and answered, "No, they never asked me," certainly such a situation would leave a question in the minds of the public as to what we are doing. In such an event it may be said the Bureau would certainly appear to be running "a good second" in this seemingly endless desire on the part of persons outside the intelligence field to disclose information.

- (4) It should be clearly understood that in this proposed interview Dunn will not be questioned concerning his past and present affiliation with the Communist Party but only about what he knows of Smedley.
- (5) It is felt that the type of intelligence information we desire concerning Smedley must be obtained from her "bedfellows"; that is, persons who have associated with her and know her professed philosophy which she has taught and followed. Only then will it be possible to obtain a "break" in such an intelligence investigation.

In accordance with the above, there is attached for your approval a teletype to New York, authorizing an interview with Dunn.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 25 1955

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON 39. FROM NEW YORK 25 5-55 P
DIRECTOR URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., IS-R. REBUTEL APR. TWENTYFOUR LAST. THE BOB
DUNNE OF LABOR RESEARCH ASSN. MENTIONED BY BUDENZ AS STATING SMEDLEY
WAS DOING SECRET WORK FOR THE CP IS ROBERT WILLIAMS DUNN, WA., A
SECURITY MATTER - C CASE ON THIS PERSON WAS CLOSED BY RPT OF SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], DATED APR. THIRTEEN LAST AT NY. BUFILE SIX ONE DASH THREE
EIGHT FOUR NINE. THE FILE REFLECTS THAT DUNN HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE
CP FOR ABOUT TWENTYFIVE YEARS. FROM JAN., FORTYEIGHT TO MAR. FORTYNINE
WAS MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL
SCIENCE. AS OF MAR. TWELVE, FORTYEIGHT WAS TREASURER OF CIVIL RIGHTS
CONGRESS. PARTICIPATED IN SEMINAR AT JEFFERSON SCHOOL MAY FOURTEEN
AND FIFTEEN LAST. IS STILL DIRECTOR OF LABOR RESEARCH ASSN., NYC,
WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS A COMMUNIST FRONT BY AG. IN VIEW OF ABOVE
DUNN WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED UNLESS INSTRUCTED BY BUREAU.

SCHEIDT

HOLD
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/3/82 BY 604/...

INDEXED - 57
RECORDED - 57

167-6-10-111
MAY 17 1955
119

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AB*

FROM : C. E. Hennrich *CH*

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 61-6580)

DATE: April 26, 1950

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Purpose:

To authorize the Research Desk of the Internal Security Section to analyze the books, pamphlets and publications written by the subject so that the Bureau will have a thorough knowledge of whether her writings and teachings have followed Communist philosophy in conformity with the "Communist line" in particular situations.

Background of Agnes Smedley:

Agnes Smedley, an American citizen and well known Pro-Soviet writer and lecturer, was publicly charged in the ill advised press release issued by the Department of the Army on February 10, 1949, with having been implicated in the Richard Sorge espionage network which operated in the Far East in 1930-1941. The subject has traveled extensively and is the author of many books, pamphlets and publications which have appeared throughout the world. The Bureau has conducted an extensive investigation of subject's activities. At the present time, subject is in England and according to the April 10, 1950 issue of the New York Journal American, Smedley, upon her return from England, will be subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Books Written by the Subject:

The following are some of the books written by the subject:

- * Daughter of Earth - 1920, 1929
- * Chinese Red Army Marches - 1934
- * Chinese Destinies - 1933
- * Daughter of Earth (Reissued with forward by Malcolm Cowley) 1935
- * Red Flood of China - 1934
- * China Fights Back - 1938
- * Battle Hymn of China - 1943

Recommendation:

It is recommended that you authorize the Research Desk to analyze Smedley's publications and prepare a brief digest of the same for the Espionage Section.

AJM:bar

EX-125 INDEXED - 19
RECORDED - 19

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-13-82 BY *SP/CLM*

61-6580-243
MAY 8 1950

* in Bureau Library
* in Library of Congress

MAY 8 1950, 1950

Mr. Ladd _____ Mechanical Section
 Mr. Belmont _____ Crime Records Section
 Mr. Laughlin _____ Crime Statistics
 Mr. Baumgardner _____ Section
 Mr. Keay _____ Identification
 Mr. Stanley _____ Division
 Mr. Hennrich _____ Technical Laboratory

 Room _____

SUPERVISORS

Mr. Auerswald	Mr. Moore
Mr. Baier	Mr. Parrish
Mr. Bailey	Mr. Reddy
Mr. Bly	Mr. Sandall
Mr. Burke	Mr. Scatterday
Mr. Corman	Mr. Schmit
Mr. Cox	Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Davis	Mr. Thomsen
Mr. Donohue	Mr. Torrens
Mr. Dooley	Mr. Ward
Mr. Dougherty	Mr. Zinck
Mr. Doyle	
Mr. Howard	Mr. _____
Mr. Irwin	Room _____
Mr. Jacobs	Miss _____
Mr. Jamieson	Room _____
Mr. Kayne	
Mr. Klemp	RECORDS SECTION
Mr. Kuhrtz	Send File
Mr. L'Allier	Bring file up-to-date
Mr. Lane	Place on Record
Mr. Leishear	Place on Record
Room _____	and return
Mrs. Dorset, 4720	Indicate index reference
Miss Edmonds, 4718	Please call me
Mr. Lueders	Please see me
Typists	Note and return
Correct	
Redate	

Leo - Mrs Belmont
 approved?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-13-82 BY [signature] Internal Security Section

SECURITY DIVISION FBI

5-9

, 1950

TO:

____ Director _____ Mr. A. H. Belmont

____ Mr. Tolson _____ Mr. Laughlin
____ Mr. D. M. Ladd _____ Mr. Stanley
____ Mr. Clegg _____ Mr. Keay
____ Mr. Glavin _____ Mr. Baumgardner
____ Mr. Harbo _____
____ Mr. Nichols _____ Mr. Henrich
____ Mr. Rosen _____ M
____ Mr. Tracy _____
____ Mr. Q. Tamm _____
____ Mr. Mohr _____
____ Miss Gandy _____ Foreign Service Desk
____ Mr. Nease _____

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-13-82 BY SP-1/BJW/mg

____ Mrs. Davidson _____ Call Me
____ Miss Cuddy _____ Appropriate action
____ Miss Roche _____ Note & return
____ _____ Send file
____ _____ Bring up to date
____ Chief Clerk's Off _____ Correct
____ Records Section _____ Re-date
____ Personnel Files _____ Please initial &
____ Mechanical Sec. _____ return
____ Ident Division _____ Place on record
____ Technical Lab. _____ Place on record &
_____ return

not necessary in
view of her telephone

Chas. B. [Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

~~TOP SECRET~~

TO : A. J. Belmont

DATE: 03-28-2005

DATE: May 1, 1950

FROM : C. E. Hennrich *CHW*

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6) 03-28-2030

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 61-6580

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

PURPOSE

CLASS. BY *[initials]*
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW *8/15/41*

BACKGROUND ON AGNES SMEDLEY

Agnes Smedley, an American citizen and well known pro-Soviet writer and lecturer, was publicly charged in the ill-advised press release issued by the Department of the Army on February 10, 1949, with having been implicated in the Richard Sorge Soviet espionage network which operated in the Far East in 1930-41. The subject of an extensive investigation, Smedley left the United States on November 15, 1949, en route to England, stating that she expected to remain there about 5 months for the purpose of completing a book. The April 10, 1950, issue of the New York Journal American carried an article by David Sentener in which he wrote that Smedley was expected to return from abroad within the next few weeks and would be subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

BACKGROUND ON PROPOSED INTERVIEW

[redacted] Long Island, New York, was interviewed on April 10, 1950, by agents of the New York Office. He was questioned concerning Smedley. He stated he had no personal knowledge of the subject but he would attempt to locate someone who could furnish information. Later he advised the New York Office that *[redacted]*

[redacted] had information on Smedley and would be willing to give it to anyone *[redacted]* recommended. *[redacted]* for the past two years has been employed as an agent in the Nationalist Government of China. He has been paid *[redacted]* per year by the Chinese Nationalists for his lobbyist activities in Washington, D. C. Recently he resigned the above position in order that he could attack Secretary of State Dean Acheson and the American policy in the Far East.

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 R 95 APR 21 1961

Attachment

INDEXED - 43

AJM:ow

MAY EX-652

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

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(c)

b1

~~(TS)~~ (S)

STATE DEPARTMENT'S OPINION RE

(c)

b1

On April 27, 1950, Supervisor R. W. Lawrence was requested to obtain clearance from the State Department. He contacted [redacted] who b7C advised him as follows:

1. The State Department had no objection to such an interview.

b1

(c)

3. The State Department believes it undesirable to ask a member of the yellow race about a member of the white race.

4. If the purpose of the interview is to determine whether the subject was in Hankow in 1938 this data could be obtained from the Consul General who was then in Hankow.

RECOMMENDATION

The Washington Field Division be authorized to [redacted] b1 and that the attached teletype be approved. The reasons for the above recommendations are as follows: (c)

1. The State Department has no objection.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b1

Further, [REDACTED] would more (c)
readily have information in his possession since Smedley is known to have
assisted the Chinese Communists in their propaganda work and efforts against
the Chinese Nationalists in the early 30's. b1

[REDACTED] b1

4. The purpose of the interview is to obtain information concerning
Smedley and not to determine whether she was at Hankow since we already have
that information.

5. It should be understood that the State Department has no objection b1
in interviewing [REDACTED] but merely furnished their comments as set out above (c)
not as objections but for Bureau guidance and consideration.

6. Since [REDACTED] indicated to [REDACTED] he has some information (c)
on subject and would be willing to furnish the same and since the Bureau has
no definite derogatory information on [REDACTED] there appears to be no logical (c)
reason why he should not be interviewed.

7. It has been difficult to obtain definite information on Smedley's
Communist and possible espionage activities. It is possible that [REDACTED] (c)
has such information and can direct the agent to persons with similar information b1
and, therefore, we should take this opportunity to interview him.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 4, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 61-6580)

There is transmitted herewith the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated May 4, 1950 in the above-captioned matter.

It will be noted that a comprehensive listing has been made therein of magazine articles and books published by the subject. In accordance with previous Bureau instructions, no attempt is being made to purchase and forward any copies of SMEDLEY'S books to the Bureau.

With reference to the numerous magazine articles by SMEDLEY which are listed in referenced report, the New York Public Library has advised that the rates for photostating of such of this material as may be contained in the library runs from fifty cents to one dollar per page depending upon the size of the page. It will be seen, therefore, that to obtain photostatic copies of all of this material would entail considerable expense.

In the absence of specific Bureau instructions, therefore, the New York Office will make no attempt to photostat and forward any of this material.

R
5 ENCL
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 76

Encs. (5) Photostats (25)

SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED (Return Receipt
Requested)

JTO'B:MJS
100-68282

61-6580-245
8 MAY 1950
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DATE 8/13/82 BY SP4 RY

192 53 MAY 16 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL
ON 03-31-2005

NY FILE NO. 100-68282 MJS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 4 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/26 - 5/4/50	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. O'BRIEN
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="float: right; text-align: right;">b7C b7D</div> <div style="float: left; width: 30%;"><p>AGENCY <u>100-151A</u> REQ. REC'D <u>10-27-50</u> REP'T FORW. <u>11-7-50</u> BY <u>100-151A</u></p></div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <p>[redacted] advises he was at Yaddo Foundation, Saratoga Springs, N.Y. in 1946 while SMEDLEY was resident there. Believes SMEDLEY possibly member of Communist Party of China, but would be unwilling to submit to discipline of CP, USA. States SMEDLEY told him she was attacked by CP, USA at one time through pamphlets circulated in Los Angeles, which charged that she embezzled relief funds in China. Published books and articles of SMEDLEY listed herein; articles in "China Today" and "Spotlight on the Far East" summarized.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5-11-50 1 cc with enclosures as listed on page 12 T.D.A. [redacted] D/R</p> <div style="float: right; text-align: right;">b2</div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <p>25 ENC ENCLOSURE CLASS. BY <u>SP4 ELW</u> REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW <u>8/13/82</u></p> <p>WVINTL</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <u>Edward Scheidt</u>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (Encs. 25) 3 - New York		61-6580-2 87 RECORDED - 76 INDEXED - 76	
CONFIDENTIAL			

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NY 100-68282

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] residing at [redacted] New York City, visited Yaddo Estates near Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1946, at which time [redacted] stated that he, himself, and AGNES SMEDLEY were the only two real Communists of the upper strata who came to Yaddo.

b2

b7D

b7C

[redacted] New York City, was interviewed on May 2, 1950 by Special Agents [redacted] [redacted] advised that he is an [redacted] which he described as a liberal magazine published weekly in New York City. He is also currently listed as a lecturer on English literature in the School of General Education of New York University. [redacted] advised that he had first become familiar with the works of AGNES SMEDLEY about 1930, when he read her book entitled, "China Roars", which deals with the Chinese Communist Army at a time before it split away from the Chinese Nationalist Army. He said that he also read SMEDLEY'S first book, which is her own life story, which reflects that she was born in Oklahoma and reared in Colorado mining camps, where her radicalism started because of union troubles with her employers, and that she then went to Berlin, Germany, and married a Hindu at Berlin University, who was extremely interested in the nationalist movement in India. He said that he was intimately associated with AGNES SMEDLEY for about three weeks about 1946, while both were residing at Yaddo Foundation near Saratoga Springs, New York. He advised that Yaddo Foundation is a home for writers, and it was reported that during the 1930's Communists went there to write their books. He said, however, that when he and SMEDLEY were there in 1946, about six writers were residing there and all were anti-Communists except SMEDLEY.

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He said at that time that SMEDLEY was very friendly toward him because a short time prior to that he had written a review of one of SMEDLEY'S books, which was published [redacted] He said that the review was favorable toward the book and that SMEDLEY was very well pleased in that regard. [redacted] was unable to recall the name of that particular book, but said that it dealt with medical work with the Chinese Armed Forces about 1945. He said at that time SMEDLEY was working on a book to be entitled, "Life and Times of CHU-TEH", which was to be a history of modern China. [redacted] said that CHU TH was the Commander in Chief at that time of the Chinese Communist Army, and that SMEDLEY was personally acquainted with him. Mr. BATES said he had no information concerning SMEDLEY'S affiliation with the Communist Party, but through his

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- 2 -

NY 100-68282

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b7D association with her, had formed the opinion that she may have been a member of the Chinese Communist Party. He did not feel that she is a member of the Communist Party, USA, because he feels that her personality would not permit her to submit to the rigid discipline of the Communist Party. In support of the latter opinion he said that SMEDLEY had told him that she was bitterly attacked by the Communist Party in the United States through Communist pamphlets or leaflets published in Los Angeles, which charged that she embezzled relief funds in China. This attack referred to funds which had been sent to MADAM SUN YAT SEN, an acquaintance of SMEDLEY'S, who had intrusted the funds to her. SMEDLEY told [] that this charge was groundless and that it was a typical Communist smear campaign which is frequently directed against persons who are out of favor with the Communist Party. SMEDLEY was at a loss to explain why the Communist Party in the United States was displeased with her, according to []

[] was of the opinion that the above attack may have been caused by some slight deviation from the Party line in some of SMEDLEY'S writings. [] advised that SMEDLEY was completely obsessed with the problems of China and could think of nothing else during his association with her.

b7C
b7D [] gathered the impression that SMEDLEY was completely enamored with CHU-TEH and saw everything through the latter's eyes. [] described SMEDLEY as being a "spontaneous revolutionary who suffered from a manic depressive personality". [] said that SMEDLEY had disagreed with him on the issues involved in the prosecution of World War II, but was unable to recall specific points in this regard. [] said that he, himself, had written in opposition to the Soviet point of view during the HITLER-STALIN pact in 1939 and 1940, and had backed the British war effort, but had discontinued his opposition to the Soviets when they entered the war.

b7C
b7D [] advised that SMEDLEY was constantly quarreling with the other writers at Yaddo and recalled that she had rebuked him bitterly for playing some religious music on a phonograph. He also recalled that SMEDLEY had become very angry with him during a discussion of the Russian author TOLSTOY, when [] had defended the complaint of TOLSTOY'S widow, arising out of his will which left all of his estate for the furtherance of peace and left his family penniless. SMEDLEY felt that TOLSTOY was entirely justified in this matter.

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NY 100-68282

The following information pertaining to the published writings of AGNES SMEDLEY was obtained from the Public Library, 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City:

The magazine "China Today", published by the COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD., Hongkong Branch, Hongkong, China for the period July, 1939 to March, 1941 was reviewed and no record of any writing by AGNES SMEDLEY was found. No other copies of "China Today" published in Hongkong, China were available at the Public Library.

The magazine "China Today", a monthly published by the American Friends of the Chinese People, 168 West 23rd Street, New York City, was available at the New York Public Library for the period January, 1934 to March, 1942. A review of this publication showed that the issue for March, 1935 contained a letter by AGNES SMEDLEY complaining of living conditions and privations in China, particularly Shanghai, and stating that an attempt might be made on her life.

Other articles by AGNES SMEDLEY that appeared in this magazine were: "China Betrayed", in the May, 1935 issue, and "China's Rulers Ride The Tiger", in the May, 1936 issue. The collection of "China Today" at the New York Public Library was incomplete and did not include issues for September, 1934; July, 1937; January, February and December, 1940, and June and November, 1941.

The publication "New Masses" for the period January, 1929 to January, 1948 was reviewed and the following articles by AGNES SMEDLEY appeared therein:

"Revolutionary Theatre In China"
 "A Chinese Red Army"
 "Thru Darkness In China"
 "Shan-Fei Communist"
 "Days In The Chinese Red Army"
 "A Red Village Is Occupied"
 "China's Silent Heroes"
 "Takemasu Enyu's Diary"
 "Sadism In China"

September, 1930 - pg. 11
 January, 1931 - pp. 8, 9
 February, 1931 - pp. 10, 11
 May, 1931 - pp. 3, 4, 5
 May 22, 1934 - pp. 17-22
 December 15, 1936, pp. 20-22
 January 4, 1938 - pp. 5, 6
 April 18, 1939 - p. 7
 May 23, 1939 - pp. 3, 4

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The October 30, 1934 issue of "New Masses" listed a special article by AGNES SMEDLEY entitled, "Books Ready At Workers Bookshop".

The January 29, 1935 issue of "New Masses" listed an article entitled, "Agnes Smedley In Danger" on page 20.

The publication "New Masses" changed its name to "Masses and Mainstream" in March, 1948. This publication was reviewed from March, 1948 to April, 1950 and did not contain any material by AGNES SMEDLEY. It was noted that there was no publication from January 13, 1948, when "New Masses" ceased publication as a weekly, until March, 1948, when the new publication, "Masses and Mainstream" appeared as a monthly.

The magazine "Amerasia", last published as a monthly at 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was reviewed from March, 1937 to July, 1947 and no record was found of any writing by AGNES SMEDLEY. It was noted that "Amerasia" was not published from April through September, 1946. The collection of the magazine "Amerasia" at the New York Public Library did not contain any issues other than those listed above.

The publication "Far East Spotlight" was reviewed for the period August, 1945 to March, 1950. It was found that this magazine was first published in August, 1945 as "Committee For Democratic Policy Toward China--Information Bulletin". In October, 1945 the title was changed to "Committee For Democratic Far Eastern Policy--Information Bulletin", and the title remained the same until January 1947, when it was changed to "Spotlight On The Far East". This name was changed to "Far East Spotlight" with the issue of June, 1948. There were no publications during August and November, 1948.

The June, 1948 issue of "Far East Spotlight", page 15, contains an article by AGNES SMEDLEY entitled, "Far East Reading--General Stilwell Speaks" and the March, 1949 issue contains an article by AGNES SMEDLEY entitled, "The Tokyo Martyrs", page 3.

The Authors Index in "Pacific Affairs", a quarterly published at Richmond, Virginia by the Institute of Pacific Relations was checked for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931 and did not contain any reference to writings by AGNES SMEDLEY.

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The International Index To Periodicals from July, 1931 to February 10, 1950 was checked and no references to any articles by AGNES SMEDLEY in "Pacific Affairs" was found. This magazine was one of the publications indexed in the International Index To Periodicals during the period checked.

The Readers Guide To Periodical Literature was checked to cover the period January, 1929 to April 15, 1950 and the following appeared under the name of AGNES SMEDLEY:

<u>TITLE OF ARTICLE</u>	<u>PUBLICATION</u>
"Birth Control Not Enough For China"	"Nation" - March 9, 1932
"Five Women Of Mukden"	"New Republic" - June 11, 1930
"Heroes At Shanghai"	"Nation" - March 30, 1932
"Hsu Mei-Ling"	"New Republic" - April 9, 1930
"Peasants And Lords In China"	"New Republic" - September 3, 1930
"Wild Children Of Russia"	"Nation" - April 10, 1929
(See GUMPERZ, JULIAN joint author)	
"Day With China's Red Army"	"Travel" - September, 1934
"Durge For A Dead Hero"	"Asia" - March, 1934
"Shanghai Episode"	"New Republic" - June 13, 1934
"Soldiers For China"	"Golden Book" - September, 1934
"Truth About The Chinese Reds"	"American Mercury" - October, 1934
"Corrupt Press In China"	"Nation" - July 3, 1935
"How Chiang Was Captured"	"Nation" - February 13, 1937
"Hundred White Horses"	"Nation" - April 3, 1937
"China's Wounded"	"Nation" - November 5, 1938
"Portrait"	"Saturday Review of Literature" - July 16, 1938
"After The Final Victory"	"Asia" - February, 1942
"Memories After Midnight"	"Asia" - September, 1942
"What China's Fighters Are Thinking"	"Asia" - December, 1941
"With The Chinese Guerillas"	"New Republic" - April 12, 1943
"China's Revolutionary Tradition"	"Nation" - November 13, 1943
"Biography"	"Current Biography" 1944
"Portrait"	"Publishers Weekly" - October 16, 1943
"Red China"	"Newsweek" - September 6, 1943
"J. B. POWELL'S CHINA"	"New Republic" - November 26, 1945

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<u>TITLE OF ARTICLE</u>	<u>PUBLICATION</u>
"We're Building A Fascist China"	"Nation" - August 31, 1946
"Charges Against Agnes Smedley Retracted By Army"	"Publishers Weekly" - March 5, 1949
"Portrait"	"Newsweek" - February 21, 1949
"Spy Scare Claims Two New Victims"	"Christian Century" - March 2, 1949
"Tell Your Countrymen", M. COWLEY	"New Republic" - September 13, 1943
"MacArthur's Fantasy; Wartime Spy Ring Working For Russia In Japan", E. SNOW	"Nation" - February 19, 1949

It was noted that AGNES SMEDLEY edited "Voice From The Grave", which appeared in "New Republic" on May 28, 1945.

The following references were found in the International Index To Periodicals under the name AGNES SMEDLEY:

<u>TITLE OF ARTICLE</u>	<u>PUBLICATION</u>
"Agnes Smedley And The Shanghai Die-Hards"	"China Weekly Review" - September 19, 1931
"Der Bandit; Ein Chinesisches Lebensbild Ubers"	"Nene Rundsch" - March, 1933
"China's Silent Heroes--Wounded Soldiers of Shanghai"	"China Weekly Review" - November 6, 1937
"Help Needed For Eighth Route Army And Partisans of Northwest"	"China Weekly Review" - March 5, 1938
"Agnes Smedley Says 8th Route Army Is Starving The Japanese"	"China Weekly Review" - January 22, 1938
"China's Refugee Millions, Stricken By Hunger And Disease; Call For Aid"	"China Weekly Review" - May 20, 1939
"Fragments From A Japanese Soldier's Diary"	"China Weekly Review" - February 18, 1939
"Sad Plight Of China's War Refugees Told By Prominent American Writer"	"China Weekly Review" - September 9, 1939
"Sources of Sadism In The China War"	"China Weekly Review" - March 18, 1939
"Unknown Chinese Soldier"	"China Weekly Review" - May 5, 1939

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The indices of the New York Public Library, 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, reflect the following published books by AGNES SMEDLEY:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>YEAR PUBLISHED</u>	<u>PUBLISHER</u>
✓ "Battle Hymn Of China"	1943	A.A. KNOPF, New York
✓ "China Fights Back, An American Woman With The Eighth Route Army"	1938	The Vanguard Press, New York
✓ "China's Red Army Marches"	1934	The Vanguard Press, New York
✓ "Chinese Destinies; Sketches Of Present-Day China"	1933	The Vanguard Press, New York
✓ "Daughter of Earth"	1929	Coward-McCann, Inc., New York
✓ "Daughter of Earth", with a forward by MALCOLM COWLEY	1935	Coward-McCann, Inc., New York
"Maganyos Asszony, Eletem Tortenete, Forditotta Dormandi Laszlo"		(Budapest) Pantheon-Kiadas
"Red Flood Over China"	1934	Cooperative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the U.S.S.R., Moscow

b2 Confidential Informant of known reliability, has furnished
 b7D copies of the magazine "China Today" containing articles by, or concerning, AGNES SMEDLEY which are described below:

The issue of February, 1935 contains an editorial entitled "Agnes Smedley's Life In Danger". The editorial notes that "provocative attacks in the Shanghai press" had been directed against SMEDLEY and it quotes a letter from SMEDLEY as follows: "Thus utterly vicious and unscrupulous lies circulated by the Japanese and taken up by the official Chinese press are most dangerous to my life. I regard them as but an ideological preparation for an attack upon my life."

The editorial stated that the Friends Of The Chinese People had already sent a telegram of protest to the Chinese Ministry at Washington, D.C. and recommended that similar protests be sent to the Chinese government by interested individuals and organizations.

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NY 100-68282

enclosed

The May, 1935 issue of "China Today" contains an article entitled "China Betrayed" by AGNES SMEDLEY. The article is to the effect that "From 1927 down to the present day, not only the Chinese counter-revolution, but the whole imperialist world, has been fighting the Chinese Red Army and the Chinese Soviets". It charges that the Nanking government, under the leadership of CHIANG KAI-SHEK, has refused to fight the Japanese; used its weapons against "Chinese workers and peasants only"; made secret agreements with the Japanese government, and established an opium monopoly to obtain revenue. The article mentions that American missionaries in China are "one of the great vested capitalist interests in China, just like the traffic in guns, opium or booze". The article continues, "What have these pious hypocrites and peddlers of intellectual poison gas been doing all these years? I can tell you--they are to be found on their knees much of the time praying for the success of Chiang Kai-shek, the butcher of the Chinese people".

enclosed

The May, 1936 issue of "China Today" carries an article entitled "China's Rulers Ride The Tiger" by AGNES SMEDLEY. This article consists of a report of a series of conversations which SMEDLEY states took place in China with "officials, militarists, distinguished professors and newspaper editors". The article makes the point that persons of this type, who are "the ruling classes" of China, had adopted a defeatist attitude toward the Japanese invasion of China, whereas conversations with student groups in China reflected that the students and the lower economic groups were filled with patriotism and a belief that China could repel the Japanese invaders.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant of known reliability, furnished issues of the "Far East Spotlight", an official publication of the Committee for a Democratic Far East Policy, which organization has been declared subversive by the Attorney General.

enclosed

The June, 1948 issue of "Far East Spotlight" contained an article entitled, "General Stilwell Speaks", by AGNES SMEDLEY. This is a review of the book entitled "The Stilwell Papers" by JOSEPH W. STILWELL, edited and arranged by THEODORE H. WHITE. It was published by WILLIAM SLOANE ASSOCIATES of New York and was also printed in a special edition for the Book Find Club. SMEDLEY states that this book "not only corroborates everything other Americans have written about Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship, but it is the most damning condemnation ever penned about any Chinese ruler". The article briefly sums up the enmity which grew between STILWELL and CHIANG during the former's service in China.

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The March, 1949 issue of "Far East Spotlight" contains an article entitled "The Tokyo Martyrs". This article refers to a release by the Army of information contained in the files of the Japanese government to the effect that RICHARD SORGE and HOZUMI OZAKI implicated SMEDLEY in a Russian spy ring operating in China from 1929 to 1932. SORGE and OZAKI were executed by the Japanese government in 1942 after conviction of espionage in Japan on behalf of Soviet Russia. With reference to these two men SMEDLEY states, "To the best of my knowledge these men were not spies and traitors, but martyrs for the allied cause. MacARTHUR'S own report says that it was due to their efforts that the Soviet Union was able to throw back the Nazi enemy and prevent Russia from being transformed into a German base".

The article also mentions the fact that OZAKI'S letters to his wife, written while he was in prison in Japan, were later published and SMEDLEY states that her name appears frequently in these letters. "There has been no secrecy about my knowing OZAKI. He was a noted writer and a correspondent in China for many years, and it was as such that I knew him. He was bitterly opposed to Japanese imperialism. He gave his life in the fight against its criminal war for his own people and all peoples."

The article also makes the following point: "General WILLOUGHBY exclaims with horror that SORGE 'plundered' the files of the Nazi Embassy in Tokyo. Why didn't he do it and stop the attack on Pearl Harbor? It was his job. What were our intelligence officers doing in Japan in those years? If I know them, they were probably going to cocktail parties."

In concluding the article SMEDLEY quotes news dispatches dated February 15 and 19, 1949 at Washington, D.C. quoting Army officials as stating that the Army report implicating SMEDLEY in a Russian spy ring was a "public relations faux pas" and that there was no proof to back up this charge against SMEDLEY.

Photostatic copies of the above described articles from "China Today" and "Far East Spotlight" are being forwarded to the Bureau as enclosures with this report. Copies are also being retained in the files of the New York Office.

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The March, 1944 issue of "Pacific Affairs", a quarterly published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, contains an article by OWEN LATTIMORE entitled "A Soviet Analysis of Chinese Civilization". This is a review article in which LATTIMORE comments on a series of works done by Soviet scholars. In discussing "The History of China in the Era of Imperialism" by G. V. EFIMOV, LATTIMORE states that "The Soviet interpretation of the Sian kidnapping of the Generalissimo in December, 1936 - the last act preceding united resistance - is unequivocal and interesting. CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, whose order not to resist the Japanese in the Northeastern Provinces in 1931 is noted with disapproval, is made responsible. The kidnapping is called 'clearly provocative' and 'profitable only to the enemies of China'. In other words, the Communists did not approve of the kidnapping but did approve of the negotiations leading to the release of the Generalissimo, in which their representative, CHOU EN-LAI, took an important part. This should be noted because writers like AGNES SMEDLEY, who was in Sian at the time of the kidnapping, and JAMES BERTRAM who arrived soon after, were sympathetic to the Communists but also strongly sympathetic, especially emotionally, to the Northeastern troops who did the kidnapping".

The October 12, 1937 issue of "New Masses" contains an article entitled "China's Communists Told Me" by PHILIP J. JAFFE. The article relates to a trip made by JAFFE to Yen-an, China in the Summer of 1937 where he interviewed MAO TSE-TUNG, the head of the Chinese Communist Party, and General CHU TEH, one of the Chinese Red Army Commanders.

Speaking of his arrival at Yen-an on June 21, 1937, JAFFE writes: "We were greeted at the gate by AGNES SMEDLEY, the distinguished American writer and an old friend of the Chinese people. While in Yen-an, our party, which included T. A. BISSON of the Foreign Policy Association, and OWEN LATTIMORE, editor of "Pacific Affairs", stayed at the Foreign Office".

With reference to JAFFE, BISSON and LATTIMORE, mentioned above, LOUIS BUDENZ, until 1945 editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, has stated that all of these persons were Communists and under the discipline of the Communist Party of the USA.

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On April 28, 1950, Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, stated that she did not know AGNES SMEDLEY other than casually through meetings at various parties. She could not recall any specific time that she met SMEDLEY. However, she stated that her best recollection was that the occasions were social functions and not political. She recalled that at one time, after SMEDLEY had returned from China, she (SMEDLEY) was in general disrepute with the Communist Party, that SMEDLEY made a lecture trip through the United States which trip was without approval of the party leadership. [] explained that her memory was very vague as to SMEDLEY and frequently confused her with ANNA LOUISE STRONG. This informant asserted, however, that she did recall that IRENE BROWDER told her that EARL BROWDER had received SMEDLEY's book with an affectionate inscription to BROWDER on the fly leaf from SMEDLEY.

b2

b7D

LOUIS BUDENZ, until 1945 editor of the Communist publication "Daily Worker" has advised that ANNA LOUISE STRONG was a Communist engaged, like SMEDLEY, in writing about the Far East. In 1949, while articles written by STRONG were appearing in the "Daily Worker", STRONG was denounced in the Russian press as an American "espionage agent".

Enclosures (25) to Bureau:

- 5 copies of an article entitled "The Tokyo Martyrs", by AGNES SMEDLEY. ✓
- 5 copies of an article entitled "General STILWELL Speaks", by AGNES SMEDLEY. ✓
- 5 copies of an article entitled "China Betrayed", by AGNES SMEDLEY. ✓
- 5 copies of an article entitled "China's Rulers Ride the Tiger", by AGNES SMEDLEY. ✓
- 5 copies of editorial entitled "AGNES SMEDLEY'S Life in Danger" ✓

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b7C [] Director of the China Institute, 125 East 65th Street, New York City, advised SA [] on April 21, 1950, that he is not personally acquainted with AGNES SMEDLEY. He stated that from reading her books and from information which he had received from other sources, he believes that she is a Communist. He also advised that he had heard that she is a Russian espionage agent; however, he was unable to furnish any specific information pertaining to her alleged Communist and Russian espionage activities.

[] New York City. was interviewed on May 3, 1950 by SAS [] a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party from 1928 to 1936, stated he was in Moscow receiving Communist training from 1931 to 1932.

b7C [] stated he had no knowledge concerning the subject or her activities and had no recollection of ever having met her.

b7C [] Assistant Director of the China Institute, 125 East 65th Street, New York City, was interviewed by SA [] on May 3, 1950. He advised that he was formerly the Executive Secretary of the Yale-in-China Association and between 1932 and 1936, he was a missionary to China. He stated that although he was aware that Miss AGNES SMEDLEY was in China during the period when he was there, he had not known her personally then or since she returned to the United States. He stated that he had read some of her books on China and had formed an opinion that she is either a Communist or extremely "pro-Communist".

b2 Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, who has been well acquainted with high functionaries of the CP, USA, advised that he had no knowledge as to SMEDLEY'S activities or Communist Party membership. He stated that he was acquainted only with her published works, and believed from this that she was at least sympathetic to Communism. (U)

b7C The review of the published writings of SMEDLEY at the New York City Public Library was performed by SAS [] on April 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1950.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Mr. LOUIS BUDENZ has stated that ROBERT WILLIAMS DUNN stated to him about 1920 or 1920 that the subject was engaged in "spying" for the Soviet Union. BUDENZ described DUNN as "a life long Communist" and noted that he was still a member of the Communist Party. DUNN, at the present time, is Director of the Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, an organization that has been designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

b7C [redacted] DUNN was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] on May 2, 1950. He stated that he may have met the subject around 1918 to 1920, at which time she was active in a "Free India Movement" designed to free India from the rule of the British Empire. However, he does not specifically remember meeting the subject and in any event, has not had any continuous contact with her. He claimed he had no knowledge concerning the subject's activities except to note that she is "an expert on the Far East" and one who has worked for the "freedom of the Chinese people".

DUNN stated that he had never heard it intimated that the subject had conducted any espionage activities on behalf of the USSR. It was noted that on various occasions during this interview, DUNN spoke disparagingly of Mr. LOUIS BUDENZ, and stated that he had "no use for fellows like that." Although Mr. DUNN stated that he did not know the subject personally, had not read any of her writings, and was not aware of the details of the charge of espionage made against her, he felt that an investigation of the subject would clear her.

b7C Mr. MAX EASTMAN, well-known author, editor and poet, was interviewed at his residence, 8 West 13th Street, New York City, by Special Agent [redacted] on May 2, 1950.

It was noted that EASTMAN at one time was a staunch defender and personal friend of LEON TROTSKY and translated many of TROTSKY'S works into English. In 1919 EASTMAN, as editor of the paper "The Masses", was prosecuted by the Department of Justice for seditious conspiracy, with negative results. For many years now EASTMAN has been an openly severe critic of the STALIN regime and of the Communist Party, USA. Mr. EASTMAN stated that he had no personal knowledge of the subject or her activities. He noted that it was quite possible he may have met the subject in the 1920's when he and the subject both associated with a "revolutionary group", but he does not specifically

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

remember ever meeting her. He does not remember ever having received any information at any time to the effect that the subject was engaged in espionage activity. He noted, however, that when he read of the charges of espionage against her, (as they appeared in the newspapers), he was not surprised as he always had a general impression unsupported by actual evidence that the subject was a notorious Communist.

He noted that he had read some of the subject's writings from time to time but did not feel qualified to analyze her writings, except to note that what he has read has served to give him the general impression that the subject supported the Communist Party line.

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LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York City

Will report pending interviews.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated May 4, 1950 at New York, New York, are as follows:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

contacted by SA [REDACTED]
April 11, 1950.

Confidential Post Office Box
utilized by the New York Office
for receipt of literature.

b2

b7D

b7C

[REDACTED]

Saratoga, New York.

[REDACTED] information supplied to
SA [REDACTED] 4/28/50. (U)

[REDACTED]

Suffern, New York.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 61-6580

Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, at New York, 4/28/50.

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DATE 8/13/80 BY *[signature]*

61-6580-245
ENCLOSURE

EDITORIALS

Protest Japan's Invasion Of China

Three years ago on January 28th, the Nineteenth Route Army and the people of Shanghai won the admiration of the whole world by its valiant resistance to Japanese imperialist invasion. The Nanking government not only refused aid to the Nineteenth Route Army but actually suppressed the anti-Japanese mass activities of the Chinese people. This treachery finally brought about the collapse of the Shanghai defense and made it possible for Japan to continue its aggressive policy in China. In the Chahar campaign against the Japanese in 1933, the Nanking government again played the role of Japanese tools and forced General Chi Hung-chang to disband the anti-Japanese troops under his command. Ever since then, the Japanese imperialists have been planning to invade and annex Chahar province. Some time ago they even published a map of Manchoukuo in which Chahar was included as a part of it. It is extremely significant that this design of Japanese imperialism is being carried out less than two months after Chiang Kai-shek's trip to North China and the execution by Chiang's order of the outstanding anti-Japanese Chinese generals, Chi Hung-chang and Jen Yin-chi. By his various activities as summarized in Huang Lowe's article, Chiang Kai-shek has prepared the invasion of North China by Japan. Through the instrumentality of Chiang Kai-shek, Japan expected to disorganize the anti-Japanese movement in north China by physical extermination of its most effective leaders. Japan has succeeded in murdering some of the leaders, but she has not and cannot disorganize the anti-Japanese movement,—a movement that has already become deeply rooted in the masses of the Chinese people. However, Chiang Kai-shek's execution of Generals Chi and Jen and the arrest of over 200 professors and students in the city of Peiping in the first two weeks of December, have given the Japanese imperialists enough courage to launch the long contemplated attack on Chahar province, and prepare the ground for the invasion of North China. In view of the fact that Chahar is a part of what was formerly called Inner Mongolia and occupies an important strategic position in a war against the Mongolian Peoples' Republic and the Soviet Union, this move of Japanese imperialism constitutes a step in the direction of such a war. The gravity of the situation makes it a matter of immediate necessity to launch a campaign in the United States, mobilizing the American people behind the heroic struggle of the Chinese people, and to protest against

the executions of Generals Chi and Jen and other fighters against Japanese imperialism, and to organize the American people for a powerful mass movement against Japanese invasion of North China, and against its preparations for a war against the Soviet Union.

Stop U. S. Munition Shipments To Japan

In the meantime, it is imperative that American friends of the Chinese People should not overlook the part that reactionary forces in the United States are playing in furthering the designs of Japanese imperialism, as well as that of American imperialism in the Far East. Despite contradictions between Japanese and American imperialism, powerful elements in the United States are actively assisting Japan in her aggression in China and in her war preparations against the Soviet Union. Just take the case of the shipping of American scrap iron to Japan. The *New York Times* (Dec. 13th) reports that nine Pacific Coast ships have just been purchased by Japan for scrapping:

"Scrap steel exports for the first 10 months of the year were 11,422,627 tons. . . . Most of this scrap has gone to Japan. . . . A steady stream of scrap steel, iron, tin plate, and other metals, important in industry, including the manufacture of munitions, is pouring through the port [Baltimore] to the foundries of the Far East, chiefly Japan and China."

Besides helping to arm Japan, American imperialism, as revealed repeatedly in *China Today*, is also arming Chiang Kai-shek, an important exponent of Japanese policy in China, for the purpose of suppressing the workers and peasants revolutionary movement for China's liberation from imperialist domination. Therefore, in protesting against Japanese aggression in North China and Chiang Kai-shek's murder of General Chi and others in the anti-Japanese movement, American friends of the Chinese people must first and foremost expose the sinister meaning of the policy of American imperialism, register their protest, and force American imperialists to stop their assistance to Japan and Chiang Kai-shek. A monster meeting for this purpose has been called in New York for February 22nd. American friends of the Chinese people throughout the United States are urged to initiate similar activities and to build a powerful mass campaign of protest.

Agnes Smedley's *Life In Danger* Provocative attacks in the Shanghai press directed against Agnes Smedley, who has recently returned to China, have become so serious

that they reveal a concerted drive on the part of those who hold the real power behind the newspapers to put an end to her literary activities in China. On December 12th, as if by previous agreement, the Japanese organ, *Shanghai Nichi-Nichi*, simultaneously with the *Chungking Jih Pao*, Shanghai daily organ of Wang Ching-wei, and the *Chen Pao*, Shanghai daily organ of Chiang Kai-shek, launched an attack against Miss Smedley, shamelessly accusing her of being an international spy. The slanders are of such a nature that they can only be interpreted as a direct incitement to her assassination. An attack on Agnes Smedley's latest book in the *China Weekly Review* (Dec. 15, 1934) reveals the same purpose—that is to bring her outspoken position on the Chinese revolution to the attention of the Chinese authorities. In a recent letter, Agnes Smedley writes as follows:

"Thus utterly vicious and unscrupulous lies circulated by the Japanese, and taken up by the official Chinese press, are most dangerous to my life. I regard them as but an ideological preparation for an attack upon my life. If I could sue for libel in any decent court, I could prove the lies. But if I sue the Japanese paper, the trial would come up in Japan: and I would not have a ghost of a chance in a Japanese court. In China, the courts are little tools of the leading politicians or militarists, and a libel case there is utterly useless. My only hope is to expose the lies publicly. If you can help me in doing this I would be glad.

"Of course, the reason for the press campaign against me and for the discussions about the possibility of shooting me is the publication of my two latest books in America *Chinese Destinies* and *China's Red Army Marches*. Both books expose the situation in China. In a way it is a compliment that my books are taken so seriously that the Kuomintang Fascists consider I am a danger to them. They are particularly furious because my books appeared abroad, chiefly in America, where they try to pose as a modern nationalist government instead of what they are—the dirty running dogs of the foreign imperialist powers, and the butchers of the Chinese people."

The Friends of the Chinese People have already sent a telegram of protest to Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington, holding the Nanking government responsible for Agnes Smedley's safety. Similar protests should be sent to Alfred Sze, or preferably to Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking, by all individuals and organizations interested in warding off the pressing danger to an internationally known friend of China.

CHINA BETRAYED

By AGNES SMEDLEY

Editor's Note:—The following brilliant exposé of the Nanking regime was sent here in time to reach the American Writers' Congress. "China Today" publishes it in the hope that every American writer, intellectual, and worker will take a deeper interest in the situation in China which is playing such a vital part in world affairs.

Since the counter-revolutionary betrayal of the Chinese revolution by Chiang Kai-shek in April 1927, a ceaseless war has been waged on the revolutionary Chinese masses. Fully a million Chinese workers, peasants, and revolutionary intellectuals have fallen in the revolutionary struggle. The losses have been colossal. But the struggle has called forth new millions of fighters and the sacrifices, though tragic, have not been in vain. On the bodies of China's heroic revolutionary dead the Chinese Soviets were reared and the Chinese Red Army founded.

From 1927 down to the present day, not only the Chinese counter-revolution, but the whole imperialist world, has been fighting the Chinese Red Army and the Chinese Soviets. The Nanking Government, born of the White Terror, is not a Chinese Government at all, but a counter-revolutionary government of Chinese white guards and foreign imperialists. Its whole general staff is made up of German Fascists and Monarchists; its chief pilots today are Italian Fascists—they have crowded out the Americans; its arms and ammunition and its airplanes are furnished by the foreign imperialist powers, including the Americans; even in its political and economic activities, foreign imperialists from the League of Nations are the masters. The Nanking Government, like "Manchoukuo," is a puppet government of foreign imperialism. Without foreign cruisers, airplanes, arms, and ammunition, it could not last a week. True, there is a fierce rivalry between these imperialists for supreme control of this creation of their diseased desires. On one thing and one thing only are they united—the necessity of destroying the Chinese Red Army, the Chinese Soviets, and the guiding organ of these organizations—the Chinese Communist Party.

If you were in Shanghai or any other Chinese city, you could see these facts stalk the streets. There is not a week but that the foreign and Chinese police unite in hunting down men and women. There are constant raids, arrests, and killings. And the most barbarous methods of torture are applied to political prisoners. There are no trials of any kind—there is only torture, slow strangulation, or beheadings and shootings. Those who escape these atrocities spend a lifetime in chains in dark, damp feudal prisons. Nor are these facts confined to any particular place in China. They are universal. Recently five Chinese Communists were killed by slow strangulation in Shanghai. Before they died they made a statement exposing the torture and other brutalities to which prisoners in the Shanghai Municipal Prison (under foreign control) are subjected. Just before the last breath was strangled from them, they all cried: "Down with imperialism!" These facts were reported in the press.

Any man or woman who is a critic of the Nanking Government or its dictators, any man or woman who is an enemy of imperialism, any one who is anti-Japanese, is branded as a "criminal Communist." In Peiping and Tientsin, as well as in Shanghai, the Japanese secret service has spun a web of espionage against Chinese

Communists and other revolutionary forces. The Japanese spy out the victims and instruct their Chinese puppets to arrest them. Most of the arrests in north China were by orders of the Japanese—there were hundreds of these in the past year. The ten students from Tsinghua University near Peiping, and the eleven students from the same university arrested a short time ago, were all arrested by order of the Japanese. Recently in Peiping, Japanese gendarmes even went to the home of a Chinese student in Peiping National University, arrested him and then sealed his room with the stamp of the Japanese Government.



Chiang Kai-shek's "New Life Movement" asks this famine stricken peasant of Anhwei to button his coat.

Despite its killings, the Nanking Government and the foreigners have been unable to stem the tide of revolt. They have killed and killed and killed from 1927 down to today, yet the Chinese Red Army grew, the Chinese revolutionary movement became purified, disciplined, hardened and experienced—and the Nanking Government has become the most hated government that has ever disgraced Chinese history. This hatred took on widespread proportions even amongst wavering bourgeois intellectuals after the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and the Japanese invasion of Shanghai in early 1932. While Nanking armies retreated without fighting before the armies of an invading power, this Government continued to wage war on the revolutionary Chinese people. Chang Kai-shek found no airplanes, no artillery, no arms, or ammunition to support the 19th Route Army that defended Shanghai from the Japanese. These weapons were reserved for use against the Chinese workers and peasants only. Likewise, the heroic Manchurians scheduled for murder fell into the hands of two

Volunteers fought, and continue to fight today, single-handed, without sufficient clothing, food, or adequate arms. Money collected for them, and money sent by Chinese abroad for them and for the 19th Route Army, lodged in the pockets of the Nanking generals, politicians, and gangsters.

Under guidance of foreign imperialism, the Nanking Government and its rival, the Canton Government, remained enemies of the Soviet Union which, of all governments, regarded the Chinese race as equals, with the full right to independence. When Nanking finally resumed relations with the U.S.S.R. two years ago, it was merely an effort on Nanking's part to provoke the U.S.S.R. into a war with Japan. The Nanking Government actually believed that the Soviet Union could be induced to drive the Japanese from Manchuria and turn that territory back into the pockets of Kuomintang generals, politicians, and bandits. It actually believed that it could continue waging war on the Chinese workers and peasants and that at the same time the workers of the Soviet Union would fight its battles for it. When the workers of the Soviet Union refused to aid such a counter-revolutionary government that would not lift a finger to defend the integrity of China, they were called "Red imperialists" and, even though relations have been restored, the hireling press of the Nanking Government constantly carry dirty and provocative attacks on the Soviet Union.

Following the invasion of Manchuria and Shanghai, so open was Nanking's betrayal to Japanese imperialism, that it was forced to abandon even the demagogic pretences of "nationalism." Right after the Shanghai invasion, Chiang Kai-shek, realizing that he had lost even the slim support he had formerly had, began the organization of the notorious Blue Shirts, or Fascists. He built up a secret gang of murderers to hold himself in power. The Blue Shirts have set up a system of bribery and corruption, or still more refined methods of torture of captive revolutionaries, and of assassination and of terroristic bombings of newspapers, moving picture studios, or other organizations which try to tell facts to the people. Many newspaper men, writers, professors and scientists have been murdered. One of the first victims was Mr. Yang Chen, vice president of the National Research Council of China and also general secretary of the China League for Civil Rights. Mr. Yang was a scientist, a bourgeois liberal, and a Kuomintang member who had become bitterly disillusioned by the traitorous policy of Nanking toward Japanese imperialism. He was associated with Mrs. Sun Yat sen, chairman of the China League for Civil Rights. This League demanded free speech, press, organization, assembly, the right of trial, defence for political prisoners, and the abolition of the system of torture. Mr. Yang was typical of many intellectuals. On June 18, 1933, Blue Shirts murdered him in the French Concession in Shanghai. The French police captured two of the murderers, and one of them, before dying, gave a statement telling who had ordered the murder. The foreign press and the French police openly said they could do nothing against the murderers because, to do so, would bring them into conflict with the highest dictators in Nanking. Shortly after Mr. Yang's murder, a list of over fifty men scheduled for murder fell into the hands of two

Shanghai American newspapers, and were published. The murder list bore the personal chop, or seal, of Chiang Kai-shek. The exposure of the list saved the lives of many men, but still the secret terror continued not merely in the form of public murders, but of secret kidnappings. One of the latest victims of the Blue Shirts was Sze Laang tsai, owner and editor of the *Shun Pao*, the largest and oldest daily paper in China. Mr. Sze was murdered on November 13th last year. In January of last year a correspondent of his newspaper in Tientsin was murdered for reporting the secret dealings of Japanese and Nanking officials. Two other newspaper men in Tientsin were similarly murdered in the same month. In these cases we saw clearly the blood alliance between Fascism and national treason.

As the Nanking Government surrendered more and more to the Japanese, the hatred of the people rose and the terror of the Blue Shirts increased. Hundreds of men and women engaged in some form of national revolutionary or anti-Japanese activities have been kidnapped, arrested, imprisoned, many tortured to death or shot in prison without any form of trial. Those victims include peasants, workers, professors, students, writers, journalists. In the first part of March of this year, Mrs. Liao Chung kai, an old Chinese lady whose husband was murdered in Canton during the revolutionary period by political enemies, voiced her contempt and hatred of Chiang Kai-shek by composing a poem, attaching it to a petticoat and sending it by express package to him. This poem, roughly translated, reads:

You proclaim yourself to be a brave man,
But gladly endured humiliations from the dwarf
enemies.
Without firing a single shot you presented them our
mountains and rivers.
Millions are thereby disgraced;
We women desire to perish on the battlefields,
So here's my petticoat to exchange for your uniform.

This poem was sent to the Chinese press, but not one dared publish it. I personally would protest at sending a petticoat to Chiang Kai-shek because many women are fighting in the ranks of the Chinese Red Army and thousands of others are in prison or have been killed because of their activities in the revolutionary movement. We do not wish our costumes disgraced. Nevertheless, Mrs. Liao Chung kai expressed her disgust and hatred in her own way, and it was good.

In a desperate attempt to keep the Chinese people in ignorance, a rigid censorship of the press was imposed by the Blue Shirts; the Blue Shirts now control the Kuomintang, or nationalist party ruling Nanking. Suppressing all facts on the one hand, the Blue Shirts have also organized their own papers and magazines in the main cities. The authentic Chinese press has been reduced to emptiness and impotence. It is confined now to reporting the social tea and mah jong parties of politicians, generals, gangsters and their women, printing the lying reports of these criminal elements, who agitate for "friendship and cooperation" with Japanese imperialism.

A whole series of secret agreements have been signed by the Japanese and Nanking governments by which Manchuria and north China have been turned over to the Japanese. Not one of these agreements was allowed to be mentioned in the Chinese press until after they became effective, and then only in a privatized, distorted form, lest a full exposure of the facts result in a national wave of ungovernable hostility. Many agreements have never been published at all, and the

secret clauses in the notorious Tangku Truce that surrendered Tientsin, Peiping, and all territory to the north, to the Japanese, have never been disclosed. In July 1934, the Nanking government reduced the tariff duties on Japanese textiles—an act which ruined many Chinese textile factories. In return for this act, I am authoritatively informed, the Japanese government gave Chiang Kai-shek a sum of 25 million Yen to help in the last war on the Chinese Soviet and the Red Army in Kiangsi.

Similarly, loans from other foreign governments, and from powerful firms in China, have been kept secret because they were granted for the same reason. The use of the American "wheat and cotton loan" for the purchase of airplanes, arms, and ammunition for use against the Red Army, was suppressed in the Chinese press, and during the Washington munitions investigation, the Chinese press was forced to suppress all reference to testimony about the bribery of a number of high Nanking military men by the Du Pont munitions industry. Just now a powerful British firm, Arnhold & Co., of Shanghai, is making arrangements to grant to Chiang Kai-shek a large loan, ranging into the millions of dollars, for war on the Red Armies in Szechwan. This company expects to get in return complete control of the antimony mines in Szechwan Province. Antimony means material for war. If the Red Army is victorious in Szechwan, imperialist influence will be eradicated entirely from the province, so the loan to Chiang is an attempt to prevent this.

At the end of January of this year, Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching wei, military and political dictators of the Nanking Government, carried on the now world famous secret negotiations with the Japanese minister to China and with a Japanese military official. They came to a definite agreement, the nature of which the Chinese people are not permitted to know. The real agreement was made with Chiang Kai-shek, for Wang Ching wei is nothing but the toilet paper which Chiang uses to wipe himself with.



A few of the liberal and radical magazines in north China recently banned by Chiang Kai-shek.

I learn that but three Chinese know what this agreement is which affects the lives of the entire Chinese people. These people are Chiang Kai-shek, Mrs. Chiang, and General Chiang's personal secretary, General Yang Yung-tai.

As is usual, the details of the secret agreement are leaking out slowly and are being loudly denied by both sides. The agreement provides for a Japanese loan to the Nanking government, for economic and military help against the Communist movement and the Chinese Red Army, and for the development of railways, mines, and the cotton industry. The agreement also pro-

vides that the 300 German military advisers in Nanking, who constitute Chiang's general staff, shall be replaced by Japanese. The agreement further provides for a military alliance for war on the Soviet Union.

It is now leaking out that a part of the agreement is for a 200 million Yen loan to the Nanking government, one half of this to supply the sinews of war against the Red Army, the other half for the development of industries needed by Japan in case of war on the Soviet Union. These industries include railways in north China, mines, and the growth of short staple, or "gun cotton" for the manufacture of munitions. Already the Japanese are supplying Chiang Kai-shek with ships for transporting Chinese troops up the Yangtze into Szechwan for war on the Red Army. Though Chiang is said not to be able to pay his troops, still he has just offered a one hundred thousand dollar reward to anyone who will kill or capture either Chu Teh or Mao Tse-tung, the two indomitable Red Army leaders.

Foreign imperialism, realizing that a Japanese protectorate over China is becoming a swift reality, has now offered a two million pound loan very similar to the notorious Reorganization Loan of twenty-five million pounds granted Yuan Shih-kai in 1912-13 against the second revolution, and with which Yuan built up the war-lord system. The security for this new loan will mean the pawning of the last revenue item of China which has up to now been free from foreign control. The loan represents the desperate attempt of foreign imperialism to crush the revolutionary movement in China, preparatory to the complete dismemberment of the country. These foreign imperialists are having little family quarrels about it, but it is said that the Nanking Government wishes this loan and, in addition, the Japanese 200 million Yen.

It has been told me by men with the most authentic sources of information that Chiang Kai-shek justifies his surrender to Japanese imperialism in the following terms:

"Japan is going to wage war on the Soviet Union whether we help or not," he is reported to have said. "We can either help and get something out of it, or we can stay out of it and get nothing. If we should try to side with the Soviet Union, this would lead to the Bolshevization of China. We would have to cease war on the Red Army and do propaganda among our own troops in favor of the Soviet Union. We cannot risk this, for then we ourselves would lose everything. Furthermore, should we attempt it, the Japanese would occupy all north China, take our railways and mines, and occupy Shanghai and other ports, as well as blockade our coasts. But if we help the Japanese, we can get something out of it. We can allow them to occupy and use our railways and mines and harbors in this war. In case we have difficulty with our own troops and people,

we can say our war is to regain control of Outer Mongolia. We can, in the meantime, build up a sentiment friendly to Japan. Then, after the war, the Japanese would return our territory to us and perhaps allow us to have Chinese officials in Manchuria."

With such traitorous reasoning, Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have made a definite military alliance with the Japanese for war on the Soviet Union. Of course, both sides deny everything and tell us that there is no agreement at all. Nevertheless, the agreement is slowly going into effect. Nanking has just passed and published a law which suppresses the anti-Japanese movement and the boycott of Japanese goods. The Japanese are opening exhibitions of their goods in China. Japanese and Chinese business men and bankers are shuffling back and forth between the two countries on trips which they assure us are merely to inquire about each other's health. General Dohara, the most notorious provocateur and intriguer of the Japanese General Staff, has been received like a state guest in all Chinese cities. We are told that he is merely renewing old friendships. As these events take place, the terror against the anti-Japanese and national revolutionary movement has become intensified. In Shanghai, Tientsin, and Peking, Japanese have representatives on the board of press censorship along with Chinese generals, politicians, and gangsters. General Huang Pu, notorious pro-Japanese politician and agent, has been made Minister of the Interior so as to facilitate Japanese control of the country. The terror is carrying off hundreds of students, professors, and workers in every Chinese city.

In an attempt to divert the attention of the Chinese people from these facts, and from Chiang Kai-shek's war on the Red Army, General Chiang and Mrs. Chiang and their henchmen have started a thing called the "New Life Movement." The principles of this movement are most vicious. They are revivals of feudal Confucianism against which every progressive element in China has waged a ruthless warfare since 1916. The destruction of Confucian morality is and always has been the first prerequisite to any kind of intellectual, cultural, or other progress. The so-called New Life Movement, like similar Fascist movements in Italy and Germany, preaches subservience of servant to master, wife to husband, child to parents, soldier to general. In addition, the "New Life Movement" has a number of superficial and insulting provisions. It tells the Chinese people to keep clean, to wash their teeth, button up their coats, not to smoke in public, to be polite to their superiors, and it forbids women to cut or curl their hair or wear dresses shorter than the regulation length.

Every person of common sense knows that dirt and disease are products of poverty, and not of the perversity of human nature. It is cynical and vicious to tell a man to use a tooth brush and button up his coat when he has not money to buy a brush or a coat. In fact, the vast masses of the Chinese people have no food to still their hunger, and each week there are peasant uprisings caused by hunger, in various parts of the country.

Nanking officials, foreign newspaper men, and missionaries, are spreading propaganda abroad in praise of this "New Life Movement." They are also writing that Chiang Kai-shek is eradicating opium. Their "proof" is the occasional shooting of opium dealers and smokers. But the occasional shooting of opium dealers and addicts means nothing except punishment meted out to competitors with the Opium Monopoly, intro-

duced by the Nanking government. Men and women are being shot, not because they smoke or deal in opium, but because they have no license. A license to run an opium shop costs around \$10,000. The result is considerable boot-legging.

Let me take a typical case exposing this opium traffic and this hypocritical propaganda about the eradication of opium. During this month the press has reported daily about a tax conflict between the Inner Mongolian authorities at Pailingmiao, in Inner Mongolia, and the Chinese authorities. The Inner Mongolian authorities demand that a tax of \$2 per picul (1 picul is 133 1/3 lbs.) be paid on certain "goods" that have been transported by camel caravan from western Chinese provinces up through Inner Mongolia, for re-shipment by military motor lorries down into Shansi and other Chinese provinces. The conflict is very severe and threatens to end in armed struggles. The Chinese have sent 18 truck loads of soldiers to Pailingmiao to demand the "goods."

The issue is reported to be over taxes. But the "goods" mentioned are opium. There are now about 700 piculs of opium in Pailingmiao brought from Kansu Province for transport into Shansi and other provinces. The Chinese authorities demand that this opium shall not be taxed, but may go through free. The case is now before Nanking for settlement. The only question is of taxing—not of the eradication of opium.

Among the chief propagandists for Chiang Kai-shek's "New Life Movement" are the missionaries, particularly American missionaries. They are also very active in an attempt to control articles in the American press about China. Chiang Kai-shek and Mrs. Chiang have sent American missionaries on lecture tours of American and other countries, paying all their expenses and presenting them with "gifts" besides. When missionaries and other reactionaries speak of "Moscow gold," don't forget to recall this little item. At this point, I am reminded of a story recently told me by a Chinese bourgeois intellectual.

Some time ago, he told me, Chiang Kai-shek sent Dr. David Yu, general secretary of the Chinese National Council of the Y.M.C.A. to America to do propaganda for him. While engaged in telling the American Secretary of State what a grand man Chiang Kai-shek was, Dr. Yu was stricken dumb and was carried out, suffering from a paralytic stroke. To me, this Chinese friend remarked: "Since then I've believed in God. Even God couldn't stand such lies."

You must never forget that the missionary business is one of the great vested capitalist interests in China, just like the traffic in guns, opium, or booze. Professor Reimer's book, *Foreign Investments in China*, estimates that down to 1930, American Protestant missionary investments in China totaled 41 million United States dollars and more, British missionary investments two million pounds, French \$21,770,000, Belgian \$9,000,000, and Japanese, 25 million Yen (of which 63% are in Manchuria). These figures exclude Catholic missionary investments, as well as missionary investments of German, Scandinavian, and other countries. Nor does it deal with the powerful and reactionary Y.M.C.A. It is very important to know that in Shensi, Shansi, and Suiyuan Provinces in north China, the Catholic missionaries own millions of acres of land, and that much of this land came into their hands during famines when starving peasants sold everything they had for a bowl of rice.

In the same manner, land throughout China is concentrated in the hands of generals, politicians, and merchants, during famines.

In view of these facts, it is clear why missionaries work so hard to support Chiang Kai-shek and the rotten feudal and capitalist system he represents. Wherever the Nanking armies go, occupying Soviet territory (if they do and can), the missionaries bravely bring up the rear, consolidating the occupied areas for the counter-revolution, talking God, Chiang Kai-shek and pie in the sky when we die. In Kiangsi, Chiang has given them control of great areas and they are the agents for the "New Life Movement." The American missionary college, Yenching, near Peiping, sent a gang of men down to Kiangsi to help the missionaries. When Sherwood Eddy was in China recently, he went over the country whooping it up for God and Chiang Kai-shek, and recruiting students and Y.M.C.A. men for work against the Soviets in Kiangsi. Rev. Shepherd, sent to America by Chiang a short time ago did the same thing.

In the light of these facts, you can easily realize that the missionaries are actively engaged in counter-revolutionary activities against the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army. In fact, against every kind of national revolutionary activity. Along with the other representatives of foreign business interests, they are responsible for the arrest, imprisonment, and slaughter of Chinese workers, peasants and intellectuals. In Shanghai, under foreign control, they hold great interests. In fact 22% of the investments in China are in this city. This means that they have a powerful voice in determining the policy in Shanghai. This in turn means that they share the responsibility for the slaughter of thousands of revolutionaries in Shanghai since 1927. In all these years, and today when men and women are hunted to death by the score, not a missionary voice is raised in protest. The prisons are jammed with politicals, but not a peep comes from the missionaries against it. Never once have they protested against the barbarous torture of prisoners in the Shanghai Municipal Prison or in Chinese territory.

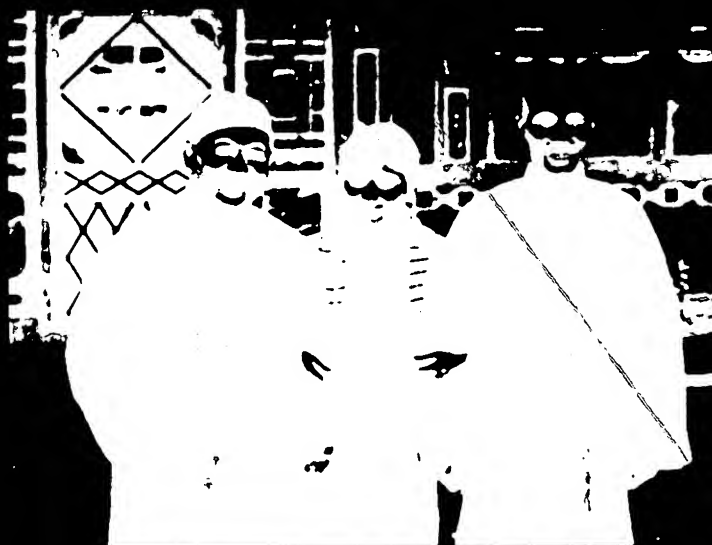
What have these pious hypocrites and peddlers of intellectual poison gas been doing all these years? I can tell you—they are to be found on their knees much of the time praying for the success of Chiang Kai-shek, the butcher of the Chinese people. While they do this, while they aid the white terror in act and by silence, they still try to bring the American people to their feet, in protest when missionaries are killed in some interior village in China. Yet the number of missionaries killed is infinitesimal in comparison with the number of Chinese killed in Shanghai alone. The Red Army holds some missionary prisoners, but their number is nothing compared with the number of Chinese prisoners held by the foreigners in Shanghai for struggling for a free China.

It is not and never has been the policy of the Chinese Red Army to kill missionaries, although I know that no other army on earth would treat so gently active combatants against it. Still, every time a rotten missionary is killed by Nanking bandit troops or by gangsters, the whole foreign press and Nanking henchmen began saddling the responsibility on the Red Army. The missionaries and the foreigners cannot have it both ways. They cannot capture and torture and kill Chinese revolutionaries and still demand immunity for themselves when captured. The time

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be distributed so that every peasant will obtain sufficient land to earn his living. But since the landowners have already been reestablished (by some mischance undoubtedly) in their former property rights, such redistribution of land can not be effected at once. The program therefore seeks to initiate an evolutionary process, through the automatic processes of which the peasants shall secure the land they need. First, a reform of tenancy is to be instituted, involving limitation of rents, right of tenant to claim compensation for improvements effected at his own cost, and rent reductions in hard times. Second, a graduated tax is to be assessed against the rental income of farms over a specified size. This tax progresses from 3 per cent on the first excess 50 *mu* (one *mu* = 1/6 of an acre) up to a maximum of 80 per cent, increasing by 3 per cent on each additional 50 *mu*. These two measures, it is expected, will force the landowners to sell their lands at cheap prices to the local cooperative society, which is given the exclusive right to purchase all private lands. As it acquires the village fields, the cooperative society would keep the ownership rights but let out the lands to its peasant members, who would gradually embrace the whole community. At the same time, the cooperative society would provide its members with such credit as might be needed (including seeds and fertilizers), furnish farming implements, and cattle, keep up irrigation and drainage, and engage in the cooperative sale of agricultural produce.

Unfortunately, the materialization of this idyllic cooperative village is rendered impossible by technical flaws in the scheme itself, as well as by the class interests of those entrusted with its execution. The primary technical difficulty is obvious. There is no reason to expect that the proposed economic measures would reduce land prices and thus enable the cooperative society to expropriate the landowners. On the contrary, the existence of the cooperative society as an exclusive privileged buyer, particularly one that buys not on the basis of business calculations but on principle as an agent of government policy, would strengthen the market and enhance the value of land. Thus, the attempt to pursue the program laid down would speedily result in the bankruptcy of the cooperative society or of the government itself, if it were attempted on a nation-wide scale. In the second place, it is wholly incredible that the landowners who are members of the "Committees of Rural Reconstruction"—the executive agencies of the scheme—would carry through a program that would result in their own demise. And since the landowning class constitutes one of the main props of the Nanking regime, it would be equally unreason-



Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek together with Finance Minister Kung at the left of the photo.

Dr. Kung the source of an extensive chain of pawn shops in China is a fit companion for the rich landlord in the Chinese peasantry.

able to expect the Kuomintang officials to enforce a policy that would lead to the expropriation of the landowners.

But it is not necessary to demonstrate in theory alone the hypocritical character of Chiang Kai-shek's program for "socializing the land." Events in Kiangsi province today are proving what the scheme actually amounts to in practice. The general program for expropriating the landowner through a progressive tax on rental income has been completely abandoned. This fact has even been reported by the foreign correspondents who recently toured Kiangsi under the official guidance of the Kuomintang authorities. The correspondent previously quoted has this to say about the land socialization feature of Chiang Kai-shek's program.

"But a plan at one time adopted by the Government, though it appears now to have been dropped for the time being, would root out large land-holding by graduated taxation rendering it not advantageous to own more than a small tract of cultivated land. More may be heard of this (!), and meanwhile there is a more or less single-tax scheme for doing away with head, crop and other taxes and deriving all revenue from the land." (*Christian Science Monitor*, March 6, 1935).

Behind the qualified phrases of this statement, the essential fact that the proposal to socialize land ownership has been quietly allowed to lapse is plainly evident.

For the original program there has been substituted a much more modest attempt to organize cooperative credit societies. The resources which the Nanking regime has placed at the disposal of these societies in Kiangsi province are extremely slender. For the one thousand cooperative credit societies reportedly functioning in Kiangsi, the total annual loan to each society amounts to from

\$200 to \$350. (*Christian Science Monitor*, March 11, 1935). Furthermore, the prospective members of these societies must undergo a period of probation, in the course of which their political "reliability," as well as their financial rectitude, is rigorously tested. Under such circumstances, the cooperative societies actually function as an economic and political bulwark of the newly established status quo. Meanwhile, the larger landowners and the mass of the peasantry are unaffected, but are permitted to resume their normal relationship of exploiter and exploited.

The semi-feudal capitalist "order" which has thus been restored in Kiangsi province, however, is haunted by the spectre of the revolutionary regime which preceded it. Hundreds of thousands of Kiangsi peasants know what it is to have functioned as the controlling agents of their own self-established political and economic institutions, and are capable of estimating accurately the "benefits" that a return to Kuomintang rule has conferred upon them. For this reason, division upon division of Chiang Kai-shek's troops are still billeted in Kiangsi province, making it a conquered enclave in which the conquerors must be ever on the alert against a new upheaval. On this account many of the Kiangsi towns and villages are guarded fortresses, with their inhabitants carefully registered and with ingress and egress hemmed about with prohibitions and restrictions. For the Kiangsi peasantry have, in truth, become inflammable material which at the slightest opportunity may be counted upon to burst into flame and consume the semi-feudal capitalist economy which the Kuomintang has reestablished.

CHINA BETRAYED

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will come when the Chinese revolutionary leaders may ask for an exchange of prisoners. Even then it will go hard for the missionaries, for one thousand of them are not worth the little finger of one Chinese revolutionary.

In closing, I will say that we here in China wish all of you to do everything within your power to make the facts of the situation here known to the American people. Let it be known that to support Nanking or its dictators, or Canton, or any other militarist counter-revolutionary government in China, is equivalent to supporting

Japanese imperialism, Fascism, and war on the Soviet Union. Let it be known how the Japanese and other imperialists are dismembering China, with the active support and help of the Nanking and Canton governments. To give these bandits a cent of money is to aid Japanese imperialism, on the one hand, and to furnish the means for the continued war on the revolutionary Chinese people. We urge you to expose every miserable attempt of missionaries, Y.M.C.A. workers, Japanese agents, foreign correspondents, or others, to support the present rotten regime in Nanking. Every blow you can give to the forces of reaction will mean a blow given for the emancipation of the Chinese people and Chinese nation,

a blow against the growth of Fascism and war in the Far East. Also, try to see that facts about the Chinese situation reach England and European countries and that your European friends and colleagues take similar action. Do not forget that American capitalist interests are actively operating in China against the Chinese revolution. We must fight them step by step, along with all other counter-revolutionary forces. Never forget that the Nanking government is a puppet government of foreign imperialism, and that it does not exist by the will of the Chinese people, but solely by grace of the white terror in which the Chinese counter-revolution and foreign imperialism unite.

Far East reading

GEN. STILWELL SPEAKS

By AGNES SMEDLEY

THE STILWELL PAPERS. By Joseph W. Stilwell. Edited and Arranged by Theodore H. White. William Sloane Associates, New York. 357 pp. \$4. (Also printed in special edition for the Book Find Club, New York, \$1.65.)

Until his death in December, General Joseph W. Stilwell was forbidden by our War Department to state one word about his conflicts with Chiang Kai-shek which led to his recall to the United States in October, 1944. During this time his enemies had a Roman Holiday. Nor was this enough—even in death they have continued to defame his name.

Mrs. Stilwell finally decided that her husband's war-time diaries, letters and other writings, should speak for themselves. The result is a book which not only corroborates everything other Americans have written about Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship, but it is the most damning condemnation ever penned about any Chinese ruler.

Theodore White, the veteran correspondent, prefaced the book with a passage which is its best possible summary—a passage from Shakespeare in which Hotspur reports to Henry IV:



Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell

When I was dry with rage and
extreme toil,
Breathless and faint, leaning upon
my sword,
Came there a certain lord, neat,
trimly dressed,
Fresh as a bridegroom . . .
. . . he smiled and talked;
And as the soldiers bore dead bodies
by,
He called them untaught knaves,
unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome
corse,
Betwixt the wind and his nobility.

After the first few weeks of his command in China, Stilwell's friendliness began to crack into angry impatience and finally into blistering invective against the intrigue, sabotage, corruption and personal ambitions of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. This regime he henceforth calls by its right name: "a gang of thugs with the one idea

THE TOKYO MARTYRS

By AGNES SMEDLEY

General MacArthur has published accusations regarding a "Soviet spy ring" in Japan, in which he involves me. They were timed to coincide with his military conference with Army Secretary Royall and the building of a new civil war base in South China. They coincided with General Claire Chenault's book advocating new U. S. intervention in China and Senator McCarran's shouts for \$1.5 billion more for Chiang Kai-shek.

Murdered by Japanese

The report tells us that the principals in the "spy" case, Richard Sorge and Hozumi Ozaki, are dead. They are dead indeed, murdered by the Japanese militarists. To the best of my knowledge, these men were not spies and traitors but martyrs for the Allied cause. MacArthur's own report says that it was due to their efforts that the Soviet Union was able to throw back the Nazi enemy and prevent Russia from being transformed into a German base. If it had not been for that, American and British armies could never have landed in Normandy. We would have lost the war.

By contrast with Sorge and Ozaki, I am alive and, according to the report, "still at large." If these men were "guilty" of anything and I with them, it has taken Gen. MacArthur a long time to decide. His military intelligence chief, Gen. Willoughby, said the report was prepared a year ago. Much earlier than that, Hozumi Ozaki's prison letters to his wife were published in Japan, where

nothing can be printed without the consent of MacArthur's censors. They became a best selling book. My name appears frequently in those letters.

There has been no secrecy about my knowing Ozaki. He was a noted writer and a correspondent in China for many years, and it was as such that I knew him. He was bitterly opposed to Japanese imperialism. He gave his life in the fight against its criminal war, for his own people and all peoples.

Smears Before Checking

Now Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Willoughby defame the dead. Their sources are a mixture of Japanese secret police reports and hearsay. They do not blush to speak in the direct words of Tojo. They have not bothered even to check with the State Department before smearing one of its officers who is also dead and cannot reply.

Among the living, they make no mention of many foreign correspondents with powerful connections who visited Japan during that time and worked with Ozaki and Sorge. They have singled me out for attack instead. Their report says that, for 20 years, my writings have "hoaxed" the U. S. State Department, all American correspondents who came to the Far East and the whole American people regarding the facts of life in China and that that is why I must now be "exposed." They make out all these Americans to be such poor dumbbells that they cannot judge for themselves. I do not know of any greater insult to the

American State Department, the American press and the American people.

Gen. Willoughby says he has much more on me than has been made public. Of course he has much more on me. If he hasn't, he can go right back to the Japanese secret police, who had me on their death list for many years, and they will be glad to help.

Where Was G2?

If Gen. Willoughby and the U. S. military intelligence to which he belongs had worked as well in pre-war Japan as the martyrs he now defames, there might have been no World War II. Gen. Willoughby exclaims with horror that Sorge "plundered" the files of the Nazi Embassy in Tokyo. Why didn't he do it and stop the attack on Pearl Harbor? It was his job. What were our intelligence officers doing in Japan in those years? If I know them, they were probably going to cocktail parties.

The Japanese and the Chinese people call Sorge and Ozaki "the Tokyo martyrs." MacArthur now calls them spies and traitors for working against Tojo. Why doesn't MacArthur consult his Japanese police files and report on the Americans who worked *with* Tojo? Those real spies and traitors were everywhere before the war. Their activity helped make Pearl Harbor possible. I met them in this country and in China. Our authorities know who they are but do not molest them, or tell the American people. Today they are still well-paid "respectable" citizens.

Generals MacArthur and Willoughby are using hit-and-run tactics.

Gen. MacArthur's mother was a Virginia lady, and I hear he prides himself on being a Virginia gentleman. I say he is a Virginia ham actor. He sits there like a star-spangled god, hiding behind the legal immunity which he enjoys as a high U. S. official and heaves rocks at the reputations of private citizens. His purpose is to cover up the failure of our policies in the Far East, which like his behaviour are a disgrace to America.

In conclusion, and with only this comment, I quote from two news items which subsequently appeared, one in the *New York Times* and one distributed by *Associated Press*.

The *New York Times* report, Feb. 16, said:

Washington, Feb. 15: The Army admitted today that the report on the Sorge spy ring in Japan, formally issued by its public information division last Thursday, did not represent Army policy. Some Army officials, who were not present when the long report was made public, went on also to say they believed a "public relations faux pas" had been committed for which only the Army could take responsibility.

The *Associated Press* item (Feb. 19) said:

Washington, Feb. 19: The U.S. Army, under criticism for issuing its recent report of wartime Soviet espionage in Japan, admitted today that it had blundered. Col. George S. Eyster, Deputy Chief of the Army's public information division, said among other things that the division had no proof at hand to back up the charge in the report that Agnes Smedley . . . was a Russian spy.

The irresponsible smear has done its front-page damage; the so-called retractions are late, weak and in the back of the newspapers. The retraction, in such cases, rarely catches up with the lie.

of perpetuating themselves and their machine," while Chiang Kai-shek is referred to as "The Peanut" or as an "insect," a "stink in the nostrils," a "rattlesnake," whose sole aim was to hoard American Lend Lease supplies for civil war while refusing to use them against the Japanese.

Though expressing blistering contempt for Chiang and the corrupt and spineless sycophants who trembled and told him the fairy tales he wished to hear, Stilwell nevertheless loved and admired the Chinese people and soldiers. While rich Chinese sent their "precious brats" to the United States during the war, he wrote, conscripted farm boys "go out and get killed—without care, training, or leadership. And we are maneuvered into the position of having to support this rotten regime and glorify its figure-head—Peanut."

As this book moves forward the reader watches Stilwell grow from the direct, unpolitical soldier of democratic instincts into a man who realized that the Chinese problem could be solved only by the total democratization of the country, ruled by the Chinese people instead of by the corrupt dictatorship which the American Government continues to prop up with guns and money-bags.

In most ways, the book is a heart-breaking day-by-day account of a military man whose one aim was to defeat the Japanese—a goal which he failed to reach save on the restricted Burma battlefield where Chinese soldiers justified his faith in them.

Stilwell's conflict with Chiang Kai-shek was one of posture, he wrote. Stilwell tried to stand on his feet instead of on his knees.



student action

Present U.S. acts in Asia were condemned by delegates at the Southeast Asia Youth Conference held in Calcutta, February 1948, the first full account of which has just reached America.

Delegates from China, India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Siam and the Philippines, many of whom had overcome grave dangers to get to the conference, sought ways to strengthen their common struggle for national independence and real democracy. Observers from Korea, Mongolia, Soviet Republics of Central Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, South Africa, and guests from Great Britain, France, Holland, United States, Scandinavia, the Balkan countries and Latin America, contributed to the discussions. We give extracts from some delegates' speeches below:

Viet Nam: "The double game of America is clear. She speaks words of sympathy to the colonies but in practice she openly gives material aid to the oppressors of our people. We know full well that under the pretext of giving financial aid America is trying to dominate the political life of our countries."

China: "American imperialists press for the colonization of China, and intensify our national crisis, maintaining our reactionaries in power."

Siam: "The national government of Chiang Kai-shek and the imperialist government of the United States were at the back of the coup d'etat in our country last November."

CHINA'S RULERS RIDE THE TIGER

By AGNES SMEDLEY

A foreigner who had occupied an important post in China for many years, when he discussed the political situation in China, pompously said: "I'll tell you something. General Chiang Kai-shek has two alternatives: either to fight or not to fight!" Such considerations continually arose in all conversations which I recently had in north China with officials, militarists, distinguished professors and newspaper editors. Many of these conversations would have been comic had they not been terrifyingly tragic.

A Chinese professor of philosophy, he had studied at a mission university in Peiping and was now an adherent of Chiang Kai-shek, asked me in a challenging manner, thrusting out his chin: "Why doesn't America fight and throw out the Japanese?"

"Why don't you do it yourselves?" I answered.

"Oh, you mean that America wants war?" he quickly replied.

Since no satisfactory answer to his convincingly logical argument occurred to me, I asked him what he intended to do if the Japanese should occupy his native city. He was prepared for that, he said, still more aggressively; he had packed all his belongings and would go straight to Nanking. He would leave at once if the Japanese came a step nearer.

But if the Japanese should occupy Nanking

"Then I should go to Szechwan!" His voice became shriller. And it realized that it would not be easy for the Japanese to stop him. Nor would he be alone in his flight. I met many who, like him, were ready to flee. The ruling classes of China have produced a whole company of illustrious fugitives: some run from the Japanese, others from the Chinese. But fortunately for China, moderate and wise professors and intellectuals are quietly abandoning this defeatist attitude.

The province of Szechwan, which we were discussing, is one of the provinces lying in the far west. I was interested in what this professor of English would do when the Japanese also took over this region. He did not relish my question. I mentioned rather delicately that Tibet was only a short distance further in the interior and, in addition, was high in altitude, and that still further away there was Mt. Everest as a refuge where the climate was too cool for the Japanese. But I forgot to ask the gentleman how he would cross the broad belt of Soviet China.

This conversation took place among a group of men and women who belonged to the ruling classes of China. One of the gentlemen present was an adviser and close acquaintance of General Yen Hsi-shan, dictator of Shensi and Suiyuan Provinces. I turned to him and asked what he would do if the Japanese were to seize his city.

"They will never do it," he replied, smiling. "The Japanese people are not of supporting their militarists. They will soon turn against them."

"Meanwhile the Japanese take possession of your cities and continue to advance further and further," I replied.

"We are too weak to stop the Japanese," he said. "We must first carry out our Ten Year

Plan which we have started to do in Shensi in order to strengthen our economic position."

"But do you think the Japanese will wait that long?"

"The problem of Japan is purely diplomatic and must be left to the diplomats in Nanking. Today in China we have on the one hand a question of foreign policy, on the other a question of economics."

"But, again, let us assume that Japan seizes the whole of China. Would you let China become a subject nation?"

"There must be justice somewhere in the world! Force is not everything. Japanese brutality is an insult to the culture of the whole world."

I listened quietly to the shallow phrases. He continued: "I hope that Japan will see the unreasonableness of its attitude and stop its invasion. And, even though it may rule over us a short time, this can't last forever."

I wanted to ask him if he was going to learn Japanese, as so many like him, so that he soon would be able to find a position under his new Japanese masters. But I only asked him: "I heard that the Japanese have promised General Yen Hsi-shan the post of head of the government of an 'Autonomous State of North China',—the five northern provinces. Is it true?"

"There is a grain of truth in this rumor. General Yen directed the Japanese to apply first to Nanking. If Nanking is willing, he will accept."

"Do the Japanese demand a military alliance against the Soviet Union?"

"They demand that China support Japan in a war against the Soviet Union by furnishing coal, steel, iron, cotton, and wheat. General Yen has merely led them on and has not as yet replied to their overtures."

Among those present was an unusual man. He challenged me: "We have in China a Red Army. They call it the Communist bandit army. Do you think they are bandits?"

"No!" I exclaimed. "They are not bandits. But all of you know that. You know that they are revolutionary workers and peasants, that there are many intellectuals among them. You know, too, that it is a question of bandits they would long ago have been wiped out."

A painful silence followed. I looked at the man who had asked me the question. His face was angular and bony. He was, perhaps, an engineer. Anyone can ask this question, but only a foreigner, enjoying rights of extraterritoriality, dares to risk answering it truthfully. I possessed these rights and could be outspoken. I wondered who the man might be. The net of the illegal Communist Party covers all China and penetrates all ranks. Who knows? . . . I interrupted my thoughts and turned to another. I asked him what he thought of the Japanese invasion. He answered: "Japan may conquer China's body but never will it conquer our hearts!"

The man who had asked my opinion about the Red Army now said, slowly and emphatically: "The Japanese do not want our hearts; they don't give that for them! They want our bodies, our land, our industries, our natural resources. They want to use us for their war

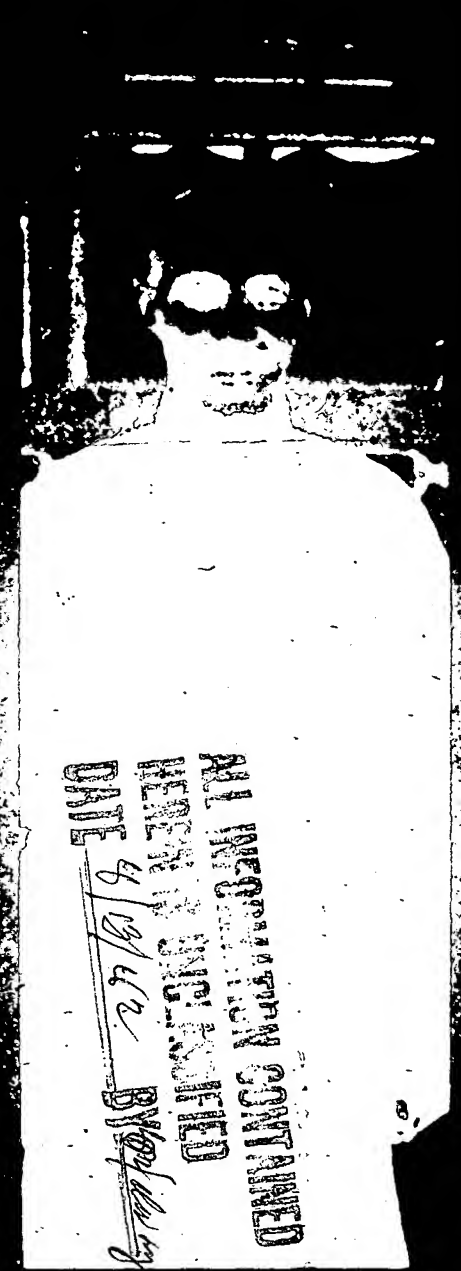
against the rest of China and against the Soviet Union."

Someone added anxiously: "Why don't the English do anything? They like to fight!"

A woman, the wife of an official, interrupted him ironically: "The Americans and English are too proud; they will do nothing."

I said that the Ethiopians had not waited nor relied on anyone, but had taken up arms to defend their country.

But those present were prepared for this. Their answers showed the same point of view which I had previously encountered in Shanghai: "The Ethiopians are savages. When a savage is attacked he defends himself. The Ethiopians are



RULER, GENERALISSIMO OF AN ARMY OF 200,000, FRIEND OF THE GREAT BRITAIN, SERVICES TO HIS IMPERIALIST OVERLORDS HAVE NOT GONE UNREMARKED. CHUNG KAI-SHEK SITS PROUDLY AFTER PROVINCE FALL INTO THE FAULTY HANDS OF THE JAPANESE AND SMILES.

illiterate, they have no culture, that is why they fight. But we Chinese possess an ancient culture."

"The man who looked like an engineer came to my aid. "That is propaganda for Italian fascism," he said angrily. "The Ethiopians are an old people, with their own culture. Their civilization is perhaps of as high an order as ours. They have slaves, it is true, but so have we, more than the Ethiopians. Their feudal king is more courageous than our so called Republican government."

At this point the professor of English, who had demanded to know why America did not drive the Japanese from China, asked why the Soviet Union did nothing.

"Why doesn't your army of two million men march against the Japanese instead of against their own people?" I asked. "The Japanese demand that you destroy the Red Armies. Don't you think the only reason the Japanese demand their destruction is because they fear them as enemies? Why, otherwise, are they afraid of the Red Armies?"

An officer who had recently returned from the headquarters of the political staff of an army fighting against the Red Army, now broke into the conversation. "That is only natural," he said. "Russia cannot fight against Japan unless it has a Red China on its side. It is purely a question of a war between Russia and Japan. That is why Japan demands that our army join the Japanese to fight against the Reds. A short time ago I read the offer of the Reds for a united fight against Japan. I am convinced that they do not sincerely mean it. In our political work at the front we explain this to the peasants. We show them that the Reds only want to use them as cannon-fodder for the Japanese guns."

During this extremely contradictory discourse I glanced in the direction of the man who appeared to be an engineer. His face had a curious expression. He seemed to be smiling, but not exactly. I had been told that Chinese Communists, when they face the guns of the enemy, have this same look. Even when asleep I can still see that expression on his face.

Some time later I repeated this conversation at another gathering of people who also belonged to the Chinese ruling classes, and many found nothing wrong with these views. Still later, in speaking to a group of professors in the north, they only confirmed what I had already heard. They were all ready to flee from north China straight to Szechwan, but without stopping in Nanking as the professor of philosophy had planned to do. In justification they said that since Chiang Kai-shek was getting ready to fight the Japanese, their presence in the war zone would be unnecessary. And what evidence is there that Chiang Kai-shek will really fight? Why, he had sent his political secretary to Tientsin. And for what purpose? To fight the Japanese or to make pacts with them? Has not Chiang withdrawn his troops from the north? Has he not carried on secret negotiations with the Japanese Ambassador in Nanking? Has he not sent Dr. C. T. Wang, the former Foreign Minister, to Tokyo to obtain secret loans from the Japanese?

All this, to be sure, was true, and that the professors. And they asked the Chinese Communists would fight, even a China Red not. They were already becoming very active in the north. And would they, the professors, help the Communists? No! Why not? Because



THE RULED FOR A FEW PENNIES CHINESE COOLIES IN
ING LOADS FOR 14 HOURS A DAY THEIR WIVES DO NOT WEAR LARRINGS OF DIAMOND AND
PRECIOUS JADE.

for such a hard life one had to have a strong constitution. But there were among the Communists professors and intellectuals who were not strong, and half-starved workers. One of the professors looked at me sadly and said: "If I did not have a wife and children I should be a different man."

"What kind?"

"God knows, perhaps a Communist. . . ."

A short time after this I was traveling on the same train with a Chinese school teacher. Her words were full of that hopelessness and despair today so prevalent throughout China—words that spring from the propaganda which for the past four years has emanated from Nanking and from General Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters. "China is too weak to offer resistance," this woman kept repeating.

"Is it weak as Ethiopia?" "No," she added. "As weak as China was from 1925 to 1947?" "No." "As weak as the Manchurian puppet fighters?" "No." "As weak as the Chinese Red Army?" "No."

"If freedom of the press existed in China so that the people could learn the truth; if it were not illegal to organize openly against the Japanese, would China then be too weak?" "No." "Then who are the ones who are weak?" "And why are they weak?" Only the ruling classes in China are weak, she admitted. They were most likely afraid not of the Japanese but of the power of the Chinese people. Afraid that they would be no more able than the Japanese to crush the Chinese people, once they were free.

Others, besides this woman, knew this. The whole of China, bankers, merchants, politicians, professors, all the adherents of Chiang Kai-shek, declared over and over again: "We should rather see the Japanese take over all of China than allow our country to be conquered by the Communists." This one fact stands out clearly in China, close against class, all over the land.

This is one side of the Chinese medal. But there is the other.

A short while ago I stood before a great

students, asking them questions. There are more of them, together with the answers.

Question: What are, in your opinion, the main problems facing Ghana today?

Answer: There are two. Freedom from foreign imperialism, principally Japanese, and freedom from our own oppressors.

Question: What do you mean by "our own oppressors?"

Answer: The ruling classes of China under the regime of Nanking, there is no hope, no way out. We are prevented from resigning the J. cause. Their policy is pro-Japanese. They, as well as the Japanese, are our enemies.

Question: Do any of you disagree with this?

Answer: No! These are the heroes of the
of the Chinese youth.

Question: Do you believe that China is too weak to resist Japan?

Answers: Of course, China is not so weak as to capitulate. Look at Ethiopia. It is very strong at present but it will develop our strength so that in three years of fighting we shall be stronger than the Japanese. Our strength grows through liberation and struggle.

Question: Are you doing anything notable this year?

Answer (after some hesitation): The government has spies everywhere.

I heard such words in many many places of whom were not Communists. "We are proud of the Chinese Red Army and of their soldiers." "There are no fear of death they have been fighting ten years. Even the old Chinese Kuomintang soldiers could not stand them. We must start their program and do it better. We must fight as they fight, then we shall be free."

How many other professors in the country were killed? It was clearly shown by the mass demonstrations in Peking at the beginning of 1976, when they defied the weapons of Chinese soldiers and police sent at the orders of Premier Hu Yaobang, Wang Meng and the Politburo, to



THE RULED, THOUSANDS OF CHILD SLAVES TOIL IN TEXTILE FACTORIES IN SHANGHAI TO PILE UP DIVIDENDS FOR CHINA'S IMPERIALIST MASTERS AND FOR A HANDFUL OF WEALTHY AND PRIVILEGED CHINESE.

ernment, to attack them and shoot them down. A few days before, a group of Chinese in the pay of Japan had demanded the setting up of an autonomous state,—made in Japan. The Chinese authorities had not only not taken any action against them but had even protected them. But they attacked and wounded the students and, in the bitter cold weather, turned fire hoses on them. Their manifestos, demanding freedom

of speech and press, the right to demonstrate and organize, were censored by the Chinese press. One of the manifestos, accused the Nanking regime of having arrested, imprisoned, or murdered more than three hundred thousand young people since it has been in power.

"Murder was not enough, many were buried alive; there were not enough prisons, many were tortured to death. Mankind has been plunged

into a living hell!" it stated. The manifesto piled fact on fact, the violation of democratic rights, the burning of books, the burning, drive of scholars.

The manifesto was signed by a number of organizations in Peiping. All demanded the restoration of democratic rights, the freedom of all political prisoners, the arrest of all Chinese traitors who had aided Japan, the withdrawal of the ban on political parties. They demanded the stopping of the war against the Chinese Red Army and the formation of a united front against the Japanese.

Not a week passed without mass arrests of students and workers for "seditious activity." Special detachments for "tracking down anti-Japanese elements" were formed in Chinese and foreign police stations. In Peiping and in the foreign settlements in Shanghai, Japanese held important positions in these detachments. In Peiping and in Shanghai the government ordered all schools to revise their textbooks. In fact, no textbook was to refer to "the lost province," "the foreign danger," or "Japanese imperialism." The Japanese were to be described as a "friendly nation."

The result? On the walls of buildings in Shanghai new posters have been stuck. The picture of a Chinese woman, holding a Japanese child by the hand. Underneath, Chinese characters declare that the woman is Chiang Kai-shek's mother, the child, Chiang himself! General Chiang Kai-shek rides a tiger and is afraid to dismount. The anti-Japanese hall in China is beginning to roll, and if Chiang Kai-shek does not accompany it, he will, in due course, be destroyed together with the Japanese.

A DOCUMENT OF NANKING'S TREACHERY

The Notorious Ho-Umetsu Agreement of June, 1935

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the spring of 1935, Chiang Kai-shek abjectly capitulated to the Japanese demands with respect to north China. Rumors that Nanking's "War Minister," General Ho Ying-ching, had signed a written agreement, pledging fulfillment of these demands, were circulated at the time, but never verified. The text of this agreement, publication of which has been suppressed in China, appears below for the first time. The history of the past few months shows that the Nanking regime has carried out the terms of the agreement to the letter.

Items the execution of which has been promised the Japanese Army by the Chinese:

1. Discharge of Yu Hsueh-chung, Chang Tung, and others from their respective offices.
2. Discharge of Chiang Hsiao-hsien, Ting Chang, Tseng Kueiching, and Ho Yitai from their respective offices.
3. Withdrawal of the 3rd Regiment of the Gendarmes.
4. Dissolution of the Political Training Department of the Branch Military Council

and suppression of the Peiping Military Magazine (a periodical).

5. Suppression and dissolution of the Blue Shirts Organization and Fu Hsing Hui (Revival Organization).
6. Withdrawal of all Kuomintang party headquarters from the province of Hopei and of the Lu She (a club for military service men) from Peiping.
7. Withdrawal of the 51st Army from the Province of Hopei.
8. Withdrawal of the 2nd and 25th Divisions from the province of Hopei and the dissolution of the Student Training Class of the 25th Division.
9. Prohibition of all anti-Japanese and anti-foreign activities in China.

II. Additional provisions for the execution of the above items:

1. All the items promised must be executed in the specified time. No new introduction of personnel and offices in north

China that will cause a worse turn to Sino-Japanese relations shall be made.

2. When officials on the provincial and city governments are appointed it is expected that Japanese advice will be observed; namely, no personnel that will cause a worse turn to Sino-Japanese relations shall be chosen.
3. Japan has the right to participate in and direct the execution of the proposed plan.

In the Evening News, Shanghai
From United Chinese of the Japanese Army in North China
June 9, 1935

Ho Ying-ching's Reply To Umetsu

The Japanese have been in the habit of sending Saito to the Chinese Government in Peking and Yamagata to the Chinese Government in Shanghai.

In the Evening News, Shanghai
June 10, 1935

April 27, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL
REGISTERED MAIL

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

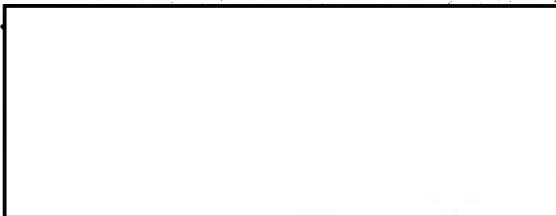
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AGNES SMEDLEY was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is attached for your information one copy of the report of Special Agent James T. O'Brien dated March 22, 1950, at New York, in the above entitled matter.

Attachment

cc



(Attachment)

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

AJM:mod

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

DECLASSIFIED BY *[Signature]*
ON *7/3/88*

RECORDED - 76

MAY 1 1950

53

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

RE
 MAY 2 1950
 TELETYPE

F B I BIRMINGHAM 5-3-50 3-55 PM CST

BS

CONFERENCE

DIRECTOR, F B I & S A C NEW YORK

URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS - I S - R.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9-19-82 BY [signature]

RETEL FROM NEW YORK THIRD INSTANT. FOR INFORMATION N Y, [redacted]
 IDENTICAL WITH [redacted], HAS LONG BEEN IDENTIFIED AS MEMBER
 C P AND SUBJECT OF SECURITY INDEX PRESENTLY W F O SINCE HIS DEPARTURE
 FROM BIRMINGHAM WHERE WAS FORMERLY [redacted]
 AND IS NOW A FEATURE WRITER FOR [redacted]

[redacted] WAS FORMERLY SUBJECT OF CUSTODIAL DETENTION
 WHILE RESIDING BIRMINGHAM F D PRIOR TO LATTER PART OF NINETEEN FORTYTWO
 WHEN ENTERED ARMED SERVICE, THEREAFTER AT DIRECTION OF BUREAU BY LETTER
 APRIL THIRTY, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE REOPENED ITS
 INVESTIGATION, SINCE [redacted] RESIDED THEN AT [redacted]
 [redacted] DAVIS, CALIFORNIA, AFTER DISCHARGE FROM ARMY. NO
 RECENT INFORMATION OUR FILE, AS S F DESIGNATED OFFICE OF ORIGIN. IN
 VIEW OF ACTION CONNECTION WITH C P ON PART BOTH [redacted] IT
 APPEARS HIGHLY INADVISABLE TO THIS OFFICE FOR THEIR INTERVIEWS CONCERNING
 SMEDLEY AS SUGGESTED N Y TELETYPE. R U C.

K I N G

E N D

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA

501 PM OKF BI WA EW

NY

OK FBI NYC REOT 6-01 PM

DISC MM

5/1/50
No interview.
since no indication
that they are known
of esp. act on part
of Smedley
 for reference see serial 268
 RECORDED - 68
 INDEXED - 68

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD
DIRECTOR AND SAC

U R G E N T

DATE: 03-31-2005
CLASSIFIED BY: 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 03-31-2030

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS. IS-R. RENVTEL MAY THREE, THREE THIRTY ONE A.M. [FILES

WFO REFLECT FOLLOWING INFO RE [] KNOWN (C)

RELIABILITY, ADVISED [] CONTINUES TO BE MEMBER OF C.P. IN WASH., D.C. THIS

INFORMANT ALSO ADVISED [] IS A MEMBER OF DIST. COMMITTEE OF DIST. []

C.P., USA.; MEMBER OF CITY COMMITTEE IN WASH., D.C.; MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION

[] THE SOUTHEAST CLUB OF THE C.P. IN D.C. []

[] KNOWN RELIABILITY, ADVISED AS OF OCT FORTY NINE [] WAS MEMBER OF

EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF C.P. IN WASH., D.C. [] IS PRESENTLY CARRIED AS TOP

FUNCTIONARY OF C.P., USA THIS OFFICE AND IS WASH. [] OF DAILY WORKER

AND WORKER. BECAUSE OF [] POSITION IN C.P. AND WITH DAILY WORKER AS WELL

AS HIS CONTINUOUS VIGOROUS CP ACTIVITY, IT IS BELIEVED HE WOULD NOT BE COOPERATIVE

AND THEREFORE THIS OFFICE DOES NOT RECOMMEND INTERVIEWING HIM.

*5/11/50
OK no interview for reference see serial 268
since no allegations he
knows of esp. act on
part of subject*

GCM:EL

100-17302

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REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *8.16.92*

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

U R G E N T

Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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DATE: 03-31-2005
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DATE OF REVIEW 8/19/92

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Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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Per _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI DETROIT

5-4-50

4-52 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NYC

U R G E N T

AGNES SMEDLEY, IS R. JOSEPH ZACK KORNFEDER HAS NEVER MET SUBJ PERSONALLY. WHILE HE IN MOSCOW NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT ONE JENSEN, ALIAS JOHNSON, DESCRIBED AS IMPORTANT OFFICIAL OF RUSSIAN OGPU OPERATING IN THE FAR EAST, ATTEMPTED TO RECRUIT KORNFEDER INTO FAR EAST SECTION AND MENTIONED AGNES SMEDLEY A MEMBER THEREOF. WHEN EARL BROWDER RETURNED TO MOSCOW FROM CHINA ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTY NINE BROWDER MENTIONED AGNES SMEDLEY AS AN AMERICAN WORKING FOR COMINTERN IN CHINA. KORNFEDER BELIEVED FRED A UTLEY, PRESENTLY IN NYC, MAY HAVE INFO PERTAINING TO SUBJ. REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WA 5-55 PM OK FBI WASH DC ED

NY OK FBI NYC JFM

M DISC PLS

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/3/82 BY [signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY - 3 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI MILWAUKEE 5-3-50 4-52 PM CST DB

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, DETROIT U R G E N T

AGNES SMEDLEY, IS DASH R. RE DETROIT TEL MAY ONE LAST. JOSEPH ZACK

KORNFEDER ENROUTE DETROIT, MICH. RESIDENCE AND WILL ARRIVE LATE

THIS AFTERNOON. RUC.

HOSTENY

CORRECTION LINE TWO THIRD WORD IS - DETROIT-

END ACK IN ORDER PLS

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OK FBI DE NW

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DATE 4/19/82 BY [signature]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10-1

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

LA

FILE No.

100-30912

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 5/2/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/27, 28; 5/1/50	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.	AGENCY 17c. 451A REQ. REC'D 10-27-55 REP'T FORW. 11-7-58 BY enclm. gmt		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information concerning subject as contained in the records of the Tenney Committee set forth.

DATE: 03-31-2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6) 03-31-2030

- RUC -

DETAILS:

The indices of the California Legislature Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities (Tenney Committee) were examined by Special Agent GABRIEL R. MARTINEZ at Fresno, California, on April 28, 1950. There is being set out below the information revealed through this investigation.

The Tenney Committee Files contain a photostat of the record of the First American Writers Congress which took place in New York City in April of 1935. According to these records, SMEDLEY was elected as a member of the National Council of the League of American Writers when it was organized at the conclusion of the First American Writers Congress in 1935. This information is also contained in a memorandum captioned "John Reed Clubs". The original source of this latter memorandum is not known.

The Tenney Committee files contain information concerning subject's affiliation with the League of American Writers as supplied to the committee by HARPER KNOWLES of 660 Market Street, San Francisco.

The League of American Writers has been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The committee files contained an undated news letter marked for release February 9, 1948, of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship of 111 East 32nd Street, New York City, listing a number of persons who had

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5-25-50 1 cc COPIES	b2	61-6580-252	RECORDED - 75
5 - Bureau (Airmail) 3 - New York (100-68282 (Airmail)) 3 - Los Angeles	COPY IN FILE	MAY 4 1950 37	INDEXED - 75

JUN 5 1950

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DATE OF REVIEW **8-16-82**

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LA 100-30912

signed a protest to the showing of the 20th Century Fox film, "The Iron Curtain". Among the signers, according to this news release, was the subject AGNES SMEDLEY.

The National Council of American Soviet Friendship of New York has been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Tenney Committee files contain a letter from ALFRED KOHLBERG, an importer of Chinese textiles, together with a photo plate reprint from the "Chicago Tribune" of January 2 and 3, 1948, concerning the RICHARD SORGE espionage case in Japan. According to this article, which is written by WALTER SIMMONS for the Chicago Tribune Press Service, the name of the subject is mentioned as being possibly implicated in the affairs of the Sorge Network in Japan, and the following statement is made concerning her under the subheading of "Two Well Known Authors":

"The names of two well known authors appear prominently in the record of the Sorge groups activities. One was an American, AGNES SMEDLEY, former Colorado school teacher who aided radical movements in Asia for years, and in her books and public utterances became a principal apologist for the Chinese Communists. SORGE credited her greatly with recruitment to his secret cause of Hozuni Ozaki, China correspondent for the Tokyo newspaper 'Asahi' who was executed with SORGE.

"Another was GUNTHER STEIN, author of 'The Challenge of Red China', whose writings frankly follow the Communist line. STEIN's Tokyo home, SORGE said, was for many months the hiding place of a radio transmitter that sent much of the spies information to Moscow. STEIN also is credited with having couriered some of the spies photographic documents to Hong Kong from Tokyo in 1937".

In commenting on these articles, Mr. KOHLBERG points out that SMEDLEY is the author of "China Fights Back" and "Battle Hymn of China", writer for New York weeklies and the New York Press, and at one time was advisor to General EVANS CARLSON and to General JOSEPH STILWELL.

The committee files contain a copy of a news release entitled "News and Views", published by the Church League of America at 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. In this publication for the issue July 9, 1949, under the caption "Irrepressible and Loyal", there is the following comment with respect to Miss SMEDLEY:

"Irrepressible and loyal to 'their cause' are the fellow-travelers who respond when the Communists buzz the signal. On June 15th, 1,000 people gathered in City Center Casino (NY) to hail the victories of the 'People's Liberation Armies' in China and to demand U. S. recognition of the new

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LA 100-30912

Chinese Communist dictatorship. This meeting was called by the 'Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy' - a Communist-front outfit. Speakers included AGNES SMEDLEY (with a record of Communist affiliations) who lauded the Communist take-over in China as a 'people's revolution;' JOSEPH ~~KEHOE~~, Secretary of the Communist-dominated CIO-ACA, who demanded that American unemployed and factories be turned to producing for the China that Communists control; HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, a New York professor (cited more than 40 times by the House Committee); MAUDE ~~RUSSELL~~ (with Communist-front affiliations); ISRAEL ~~EPSTEIN~~ and ALFRED ~~E. KAHN~~, two devout writers for the Communist press. Greetings were sent by HENRY ~~WALLACE~~, CLIFFORD ~~ODETS~~ (sterling Party-line playwright), the Rev. ~~STEPHEN FRITCHMAN~~, who was recently fired by Right-wing Unitarians as editor but who is now pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, and others."

The files of the Tenney Committee reflect that the name of the subject is contained in a list of persons who denounced the trial of the New York twelve top United States Communist Party leaders. The source of this information is contained in "Alert" magazine #67 dated March 7, 1949, at Los Angeles. According to the article as published in "Alert", a list of sixty persons signing the protest were taken from the Communist press and, according to this article appearing in this magazine, represent a good cross section of Communists and fellow travelers in the United States.

The files of the Tenney Committee contain information to the effect that the subject is a contributor to "New Masses" and cites as a source an article written by the subject entitled "A Red Village is Occupied", appearing in "New Masses" under date of December 15, 1936. This particular article is not available in the files of the committee.

The files of the Tenney Committee further reflect subject's connection with Hindu revolutionaries in 1918, and the following information is contained in the files with respect to this incident:

"A German woman arrested with a Hindu, Sailandra Nath Ghose, who had collaborated with Taraknath Das, in writing a propaganda work called, 'The Isolation of Japan In World Politic', March 18, 1918, NYC. The two were accused of violating the espionage act by representing themselves to be diplomatic agents of the Indian Nationalists Party and of having sent an appeal for aid in the establishment of democratic federated Republic in India to the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, to LEON TROTSKY in Russia, and to the Governments of Panama, Paraguay, Chile and other neutral nations."

The source of this information is unknown to the committee but may probably be based on an editorial entitled "The Truth and Agnes Smedley", appear-

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ing in the April, 1949, edition of "Plain Talk" magazine signed with the initials I.D.L., presumably ISAAC DONNEVINE.

The files of the committee contain a clipping from a New York newspaper, date unknown, which supports the "Citizens United", to abolish the Wood-Rankin Committee and contains the endorsement of the subject.

The files of the committee further reflect that the subject's name appears as a sponsor in an appeal published in the "New Republic Magazine" in behalf of the Committee for Free Political Advocacy" dated March 28, 1949. This appeal is in effect a protest against the indictment of the twelve top Communist leaders in New York and states in part: ". . . .The present indictment in New York City by the Federal Government of twelve Communist leaders for political advocacy of a domestically unpopular doctrine is a most shocking exercise of State power. . .", and continues, "If such advocacy is declared a crime, political change in a democracy may well become impossible".

Included also in the files of this committee are certain newspaper articles obtained from the "Pasadena Star News", Pasadena, California, dated February 10, 1949, which relate to the charge by the army in 1949 that the subject and GUNTHER STEIN are Russian spies and Miss SMEDLEY's denial of these charges.

The files of the Tenney Committee reflect the following information concerning SMEDLEY, the source of which, according to the committee records, will be found in Counterattack magazine. This information is as follows:

"The committee records contain information to the effect that subject signed a directive issued by the Arts, Sciences and Professional Council."

The source for this is given as Counterattack magazine December 5, 1947. According to this committee, the subject for years has been writing with "fervid devotion about the Chinese Communists" and has exhibited her feelings in this respect in a speech at a meeting sponsored by the committee for a Democratic Far Eastern policy. The source for this statement is given as Counterattack magazine #82 dated December 17, 1943; and also Counterattack magazine #104 dated May 20, 1949.

The committee files contained information to the effect that the subject is connected with the "World Congress of Intellectuals"—probably referring to the recent cultural and scientific conference for world peace at which subject spoke in March of 1949. The source of this information as given by the committee is contained in Counterattack magazine, Special Supplement to #95 dated March 18, 1949.

The committee's files also contained information to the effect that

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the subject sponsored a fund-raising dinner for "The Nation" and cited as original source for this information Counterattack #96 dated March 25, 1949.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

The Tenney Committee did not have the copies of the magazine Counter-attack which they had listed as sources for their various bits of information on SMEDLEY. They are not available to the Los Angeles Office. A teletype was directed to the New York Office, where the magazine Counterattack is published, with the request to determine and interview the original sources of the statements made above as attributed to Counterattack.

San Francisco has been requested by separate teletype dated May 1, 1950, to interview HARPER KNOWLES regarding his knowledge of the subject and her affiliation with the League of American Writers.

~~HAYNES FOUNDATION~~

b2 [Informant ☐ of known reliability, advised that in March of 1950 ^(u) the officers and board of trustees of the Haynes Foundation were as follows:

President -- FRANCIS H. ~~LINDLEY~~ (Executive City Attorney for the Department of Water & Power, Los Angeles, California);

First Vice President -- GORDON S. WATKINS (noted economist and professor at the University of California);

Second Vice President -- REGINALD D. JOHNSON, a well known architect;

Executive Secretary -- ANNE M. ~~MUMFORD~~, local educator.

The board of trustees is composed of the officers listed above plus the following individuals:

EDWIN A. ~~COTTRELL~~, a retired educator;

JOHN HENRY RUSSELL

REMSON D. BIRD

PAUL RUSSELL

HARRY C. ~~McCLELLAN~~ (manufacturer and currently chairman of the Merchants Manufacturer's Association)

[Informant ☐ further advised that on March 22, 1950, ☐ ^(u)

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The "Los Angeles Times" newspaper for October 30, 1937, reflects that Dr. JOHN R. HAYNES died on that date at the age of 84 years; that he had practiced medicine in Los Angeles for thirty years subsequent to 1887, and had then retired to devote all of his time to his interest in public and civic life; that he was appointed a member of the Board of Water & Power Commission in 1917, and held that post until his death; that from 1923 until his death he was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California and many other civic groups.

An editorial appearing in the July 6, 1927, issue of the "Los Angeles Times" reflects that Dr. JOHN R. HAYNES and several of his colleagues in the Department of Water & Power of the City of Los Angeles had been ordered by the Supreme Court to repay \$12,000 to the department on the grounds that these funds had been illegally expended by this group for the purpose of political campaigning in behalf of Dr. HAYNES' "pet scheme for a gigantic public owned power monopoly in Los Angeles". The editorial continues by stating that the \$12,000 is actually only a small fraction of the total amount of public funds spent by this group in political campaigning.

There is being set out below information concerning the officers, trustees, and employees of the Haynes Foundation:

GORDON S. WATKINS -- First Vice President

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GORDON S. WATKINS is a professor of economics and chairman of the Administrative Council of the Los Angeles Campus of the University of California. [In December, 1941, Informant of known reliability,] advised that he had received a letter dated December 19, 1941, from the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, 519 West 121st Street, New York City, protesting the Oklahoma Criminal Syndicalism trial. The letter contained printed pages of signatures of persons who allegedly signed the letter for this committee as sponsoring this letter. Among these signatures under a heading "University of California (Berkeley)" appeared the name GORDON S. WATKINS. (S)(u)

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[Informant of known reliability,] furnished information in August of 1943 that in his observations of Communist Party activities in the intellectual as well as the union field that GORDON S. WATKINS was among those persons at the University of California at Los Angeles who had favored certain Communist-front organizations. (S)(u)

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[Informant also advised that the League of American Writers held their Fifth Writers Congress from October 1-3, 1943, under the auspices of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization and the University of California at Los Angeles, and that GORDON S. WATKINS was chairman of a seminar held on October 2, 1943, with a program entitled "Post-War Internal Planning", and that JOHN HOWARD LAWSON participated in this seminar. (S)(u)

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JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, according to Informant [] of known reliability, is a dominant Communist figure in the Hollywood motion picture industry. (U)

The "Los Angeles Examiner" newspaper for September 26, 1943, carried an answer by Dean GORDON S. WATKINS to the charge made by State Senator JACK TENNEY to the effect that the Writers Congress, above mentioned, was "Communist instigated". In the article, WATKINS denounced TENNEY and denied that Congress was Communist inspired.

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REGINALD D. JOHNSON - Second Vice President

[According to Informant [] a reliable source,] REGINALD D. JOHNSON is an architect who was in business as an architect in the Los Angeles area for many years. His residence in 1949 was 525 South Grand, Pasadena, California. He is presently retired. (U)

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[Redacted block]

(C)

[Informant [] a reliable source,] furnished information in December, 1946, that REGINALD D. JOHNSON held [] shares of common stock in the Hollywood Community Radio Group which was incorporated on January 10, 1946; that the Federal Communications Commission held hearings regarding this station and Senator JACK B. TENNEY testified to the effect that twenty-four of the seventy-six stockholders were known Communist Party members and twenty-nine were recognized Communist Party line followers. (U)

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The Arts, Sciences & Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America published in 1947 a series of booklets captioned "Thought Control in the USA" which incorporated a collection of proceedings on a conference on the subject of thought control in the USA called by the Arts, Sciences & Professions Council in July, 1947. These booklets reflect that REGINALD D. JOHNSON contributed a chapter in the series entitled "Architecture and Thought Control".

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[Informant [] a reliable source,] furnished information in February, 1947, that REGINALD D. JOHNSON was a member of the Arts, Sciences & Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America. (U)

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[Informant [] a reliable source,] advised in April, 1947, that REGINALD D. JOHNSON, 1380 Lombardi Road, Pasadena, was one of the original members of the Founders Council of the American Russian Institute in Southern California. (U)

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It is noted that the American Russian Institute of Southern California has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States as being within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

b2 Informant [] mentioned previously, furnished information in October, 1947, that GEORGE PEPPER informed JOHN HOWARD LAWSON that [] was one of the persons recommended for a "picked organizational committee" to meet just prior to the "hearings" on October 20 or 21, 1947. It is believed that the "hearing" referred to was one of the Congressional Committee hearings. (S) (U)

b2 According to Informant [] a reliable source, GEORGE PEPPER was a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party in 1944 and 1945. Informant [] (U)

b7D [] (U) Informant [] a reliable source, furnished information in December, 1945, that REGINALD D. JOHNSON was carried on the mailing list of the Civil Rights Congress, which list was possibly compiled in 1947. (U)

b2 In April, 1949, Informant [] a reliable source, advised that [] (U) of the Civil Rights Congress, stated that the Civil Rights Congress would secure the assistance of REGINALD JOHNSON and others who had helped the Independent Progressive Party in obtaining signers for an "Amicus Curiae Brief" being prepared in protest against the "9" in Los Angeles who were in jail after a grand jury hearing. b7C

This same informant furnished information in April of 1949 that REGINALD D. JOHNSON was one of the signers of the above-mentioned brief which was being prepared in protest to the jailing of the nine defendants indicted by the Grand Jury.

~~JOHN HENRY RUSSELL~~ -- Trustee

b2 Informant [] furnished information that JOHN RUSSELL HENRY in 1949 resided at 3808 Los Feliz Boulevard, Los Angeles, California; that he is retired and manages his own investment. (U)

b2 Informant [] whose reliability is unknown, furnished information in June of 1948 that JOHN HENRY RUSSELL, 538 South Flower Street, Los Angeles (a former address of RUSSELL) was listed on a confidential list of zealously guarded contributors [] which was declared b7D by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist-front organization. (U)

~~REMSEN D. BIRD~~ -- Trustee

A program of "Town Hall", a civic discussion group, dated December 30, 1942, which listed REMSEN BIRD as a principal speaker reflected that he is a member of the City Planning Commission, Director of the Los Angeles Church Federation, and trustee of the San Francisco Theological Seminary, Director of

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the Hollywood Bowl, and has been President of the Occidental College in Los Angeles since 1921.

The "Los Angeles Times" newspaper for May 11, 1948, stated that Dr. REMSEN BIRD is the director of Audio-Visual Education for the Decca Recording Company and was named an advisor to the United National Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

On April 12, 1948, Special Agent JOHN R. VICARS attended a meeting of the Pasadena Book Panel in Pasadena and obtained a leaflet advertising a meeting of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee to be held on April 18 and 19, 1942, in Los Angeles. Dr. REMSEN BIRD was listed in this leaflet as one of the sponsors of JAFRC. *copy by AG*

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[REDACTED] (C)

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[Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability,] attended a meeting sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship on November 16, 1943, at the Shrine Auditorium, and the program issued at this rally reflected that one of the patrons of the organization was Dr. REMSEN BIRD. *AB noted (u)*

The National Council of American Soviet Friendship is an organization declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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[Informant [REDACTED] a reliable source, advised in July, 1944, that REMSEN BIRD was listed as a member of the Advisory Board of the People's Educational Center.] The People's Educational Center has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835. *(u)*

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[Informant [REDACTED] a reliable source,] furnished information in May of 1945 that Dr. and Mrs. REMSEN D. BIRD were mentioned as sponsors of a meeting called "A Tribute to Yugoslav", which was held at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles on April 20, 1945, by the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief. *(u)*

It is noted that the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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Informant [REDACTED] furnished information in April of 1946 that the name of Dr. REMSEN BIRD appeared on the back of a letter of the stationery of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief as a National Committee sponsor. *(C) (U)*

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[REDACTED] Informant [REDACTED] furnished information in October, 1947, that [REDACTED] of the American Russian Institute stated that the name of Dr. REMSEN BIRD. *(C) (U)*

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former president of Occidental College, should be added to the list of sponsors for the forthcoming visit of the Dean of Canterbury in Los Angeles in November of 1947. ~~(U)~~ (U)

[In March, 1948, Informant [] a reliable source,] stated that the name of REMSEN D. BIRD, President of Occidental College, was contained in the records of the People's Educational Center under a heading "Affiliates of PEC". *OK*

b2 [] -- Senior Research Assistant

b7D It will be recalled that the name of [] was mentioned.
b7C is senior research assistant for the Haynes Foundation in the report of Special Agent HAROLD F. DODGE dated April 27, 1950, at Los Angeles.

[Informant [] of known reliability,] furnished information that [] who was formerly the [] was formerly Executive Director of the Los Angeles Council of American Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, and national secretary of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, which organization was named by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835. This informant stated that investigation of [] and her activities at the time of her association with [] failed to reveal that she was engaged in any subversive activities or that she was a member of any subversive organization. *(U)*

[Informant [] who has furnished information in the past to the Los Angeles Office regarding Communist influence in school books, advised in April, 1950, that [] is rabidly anti-capitalistic and seems to be antagonistic to every type of business corporation. . . . Of course I have no idea that [] is a Communist. I only know that she is anti-capitalistic and has defended Russia the few times that we happened to get on the subject". *(U)*

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LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, New York

- ✓ Will attempt to obtain the original source of the Counterattack articles mentioned in this report from the main office of this magazine in New York.

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INFORMANT SECTION

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[redacted] obtained by Special [redacted] b7D

Employee [redacted]

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[redacted] mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 19, 1942, at Oklahoma City in the case entitled "Communist Activities in the State of Oklahoma, INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

[redacted] who furnished this information to Special Agent [redacted] on August 12, 1943.

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[redacted] who furnished this information in September, 1949, to [redacted] Special Employee [redacted] (c) (U) b7D b7C

[redacted] Retail Merchants Credit Association who furnished this information to Special Employee [redacted] on April 27, 1950.

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[redacted] who furnished this information to Special Agent E. BRUCE RYDER on December 14, 1946. (X) (U)

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[redacted] This information was furnished to the Los Angeles Office by San Diego in the first part of 1947.

b7D

Anonymous source.

[redacted] who furnished this information to SA JOHN VICARS on January 1, 1945.

[redacted] who furnished this information to Special Agent [redacted] on December 5, 1949.

[redacted] who made this information available to Special Employee [redacted] on April 5, 1949.

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[redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, who furnished this information to Special Agent [redacted] of the New Orleans Office on June 2, 1948.

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[redacted] (c) b1

Special Agent JOHN R. VICARS.

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Anonymous source.

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[redacted] who furnished this information to Special Agent [redacted] in May of 1945.

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[redacted] who furnished this information to Special Agent [redacted] in April of 1946. (S) (U)

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[redacted] who made this information available to Special Employee [redacted] on October 20, 1947. (S) (U)

b7C

[redacted] who furnished this information to Special Agent [redacted] on March 13, 1948.

[redacted] Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated April 19, 1950, in the case entitled [redacted] Historian - Applicant, Overseas Affairs Branch, CPD Office, Secretary of the Army, San Francisco, California, Department of the Army, LGE".

[redacted] Los Angeles, California, who furnished this information to Special Agent [redacted] on April 24, 1950. (S) u

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REFERENCES:

Bureau File [redacted]

b7D

Report of SA HAROLD F. DODGE dated April 27, 1950, at Los Angeles, California

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-16-84 BY SP7MAC/ddl
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ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURES: TO BUREAU

SF FILE 100-25290

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-16-82 BY [signature]

9/25/84

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THE CLIPPER
SEPT, 1941

'The Light of East Asia'

Observations in England's Colony of Hong Kong

By Agnes Smedley

THERE IS A EUROPEAN DRAMA, written some forty years ago, entitled 'Children of Light.' It applies so aptly to Hongkong that I must explain it in the light of this colony's ever-recurring cholera epidemics—one of which is upon us now. But of course the story has universal application.

It is built around a well-to-do gentry family living in a stately manor house on an estate of old Russia. Above, in the clean, spacious rooms flooded with light, the members of the family discuss books, drama, philosophy, socialism, the soul, religion, and the success of some of their male relatives in the great city. It is an enchanting life and the talk is more than pleasant.

However, there is another side of the medal. The farm laborers—men, women and children—work endlessly on the estate, ignorant, somber, inarticulate, and from their labor rivulets of wealth pour into the family coffers. They live in insanitary huts which the ladies of the family avoid in their pleasant walks. The servants of the family live in small, dark basement rooms of the manor and they also are ignorant, somber, inarticulate. And, of course, the ladies or gentlemen of the family never demean themselves by going amongst them.

All goes well until some strange disease breaks out among the servants and carries off one member after another, and then spreads to the farm hands in the insanitary hovels. And then one member of the family, a frail gentlewoman, contracts the disease and dies within a few days. The children of light find themselves being overcome by the forces of darkness.

This old drama recurs to my mind almost daily, now

that I am in Hongkong, in the midst of the cholera epidemic.

Here is one of the greatest ports in Asia, where incalculable wealth has been made by the fortunate of the European and Chinese races. Here are palatial homes flooded with light. Here are modern hospitals, fine hotels where expensive drinks and food are served. Here are lovely gardens, tennis courts, recreation fields for the fortunate, a good water and plumbing system—for the well-to-do but not for the poor Chinese—and here are fine roads, some of the best in the world, over which roll an uninterrupted line of private cars. European and Chinese of the well-to-do, clad in white or colored silks, fill the streets, the lounges, dining rooms, gambling halls. The press carries photographs each day of weddings that cost more money than many 'children of darkness' earn in a lifetime of hard toil.

There are said to be around four hundred Chinese dollar millionaires in the city, very many of them so-called 'refugees' from Shanghai and other harassed cities of China who have fled here to live in ease on their money while their countrymen fight for their lives up in China. These rich refugees pay no income tax at all, and fight every attempt by the Hongkong Government to impose one. Some people even say that if they are taxed they will leave the Colony—as if that would be a loss! How many foreigners of British, American, and other nationality live here I do not know; but they have made their wealth out of the Chinese people—and they pay no income tax. We know that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is practically the master of Hongkong and that its

dividends before and since the war have been astronomical.

But there is another side to this medal also.

Here in this Colony is a teeming Chinese population, masses of whom are ignorant, somber, inarticulate, laboring eight to fourteen hours a day for a sub-human wage. Unkempt, disheveled women and children, clad in dirty, miserable rags, sometimes venture out into the clean streets to shock the white-clad passers-by. In the crowded Chinese sections of the city they live massed together in buildings, many of which are pitch-black, insanitary, without any water or plumbing system; or many live in small hovels on the city's outskirts. The fortunate Chinese and Europeans would never dream of venturing among them. Added to these unfortunates are over one hundred thousand refugees from Kwangtung Province who have fled here from the Japanese, and for whom the Medical Director of the Hongkong Government, aided by a few of the more advanced men and women of the Colony, has had to fight a step-by-step battle to get appropriations for feeding and housing. The fight, hardest of all, was to get not just soup kitchens where one miserable meal was offered each day, but to get through a budget that would provide the minimum essentials for human health.

Go into the homes of the Chinese who have lived for decades in Hongkong and who are not refugees: there you see the origin of diseases that blossom in poverty, ignorance and dirt. Up narrow, dark stairways you come into pitch-black rooms, filled with so-called beds. People sleep on dirty beds, on the floors under the beds, on tiers of beds, in the cock-loft and on beds suspended by ropes from the beams of the roof. People rent bed-space for a few hours, and then are rooted out to give place to others. Still other people sleep on the streets. Some twenty thousand Chinese are known as 'street sleepers' and other thousands are known as 'roof squatters'—men, women and children who stretch out at night to sleep on the open pavements or merely squat on the roofs as they sleep. You can pass through great areas of Hongkong at night and see the sidewalks dark with bodies of human beings, covered perhaps with some thin dirty cloth. There are too many to put in the sanitary and well-managed refugee camps, and we hear always that, anyway, there is not enough money

to feed more. In such Chinese sections of the city you pass haggard coolies carrying buckets of night-soil or garbage. Baths? Who spoke of luxury? Yet on nights when we have blackouts, as we did for three nights in succession recently, even this night-soil and garbage can't be removed because the streets must be deserted.

It was on such nights that this new cholera epidemic began, and it began in these poor sections of the city where there is no plumbing system.

For years the medical workers, under the direction of the Medical Director of the Government, have struggled to get a plumbing and water system throughout the city, for the poor Chinese as well as for the rich. Who opposed them? The men who opposed them were the rich. The rich foreigners opposed it because it would mean more money to be raised by local taxes. The rich Chinese opposed it because some of them have a monopoly of night-soil and garbage removal, and a plumbing system would interfere with their profits. The evil fruits of such a policy are hundreds of cholera victims each spring and summer; sometimes thousands. The cost of such a policy is fearful, for the Medical Department must be mobilized each year to cope with the scourge, to treat cases, to bury the dead, to try and do a little palliative cleaning up here and there.

At times reports are published in the local press which reflect conditions in which the Chinese poor live; the Chinese from whose daily toil countless small rivulets of profit flow into the coffers of the fortunate Chinese and Europeans. You read in the published Medical Report for 1938 that Chinese infant mortality is 343 per thousand, while the mortality of non-Chinese infants is 42 per thousand. You read of poor Chinese sentenced to prison or fined for stealing petty sums; of a Chinese coolie who dumped the body of his child on a garbage heap. It had had beri-beri and died on the way to the hospital. He did not have money enough to bury it. Beri-beri is a disease of semi-starvation. But this is not the only case of this kind; it is a daily occurrence. The International Settlement of Shanghai maintains a death wagon that goes about the streets each day picking up the dead. In no year, even before the war began, were there ever less than 32,000 dead bodies picked up from the Settlement alone—and this leaves out the French Concession and Chinese territory. Of course Hongkong is more en-

lightened and authority is centralized, but still this is one of the big problems of the city.

There are many fine hospitals in Hongkong: the palatial Queen Mary Hospital, for instance, the Kowloon Hospital, the Tsan Yuk Maternity hospital. These are Government hospitals, perhaps the best equipped in the Far East, and they are fitted with the latest in medical equipment. Fortunately, medicine is partly socialized in Hongkong and the poor can be treated without cost. But what a weird picture: these white palatial hospitals with the finest equipment, staffed by some of the best medical men from the British Colonial Medical Service, trying to combat diseases of human starvation! From 12,000 to 15,000 patients pass through the portals of the Queen Mary alone each year; and of these 40% are poor Chinese who pay nothing at all. They are paid for by the Government in third-class wards which are clean, beautiful, and well-cared for. For each such third-class patient, the Hongkong Government pays HK\$3.00* per day. Kowloon Hospital, also a Government institution, also cares for about 40% free patients a year. It sounds like a very good system; until you study the patients themselves. Many of them suffer from beri-beri, pellagra, and tuberculosis, all diseases of semi-starvation. Tuberculosis is not exclusively that, of course, but it is also that, particularly so with the poor Chinese. The infection quite naturally spreads in the insanitary conditions in which the masses of the people live.

So many rich people, or people who find thought a burden, complacently declare that the Chinese have no complaint coming because the Colony provides free medical treatment. Yes, but it is a kind of insanity, even with this. A child, let us say, suffering from a disease of malnutrition, is kept in a hospital for three or four months, at a cost of HK\$3 per day, HK\$90 per month, or HK\$270 for three months—more than its father earns in an entire year, or even two years. It is given a special diet, expert medical care, and after a time is either cured or partially cured. Obviously it cannot be kept permanently in the hospital. It is discharged, cured or on the way to cure. A few whose parents are 'street sleepers' or 'roof squatters,' or who rent a bed space in a pitch-black loft, can be sent to a refugee camp or to a mission establishment—which is

no solution of the problem at all, but merely a temporary palliative. The mass of such cases are returned to their dark, insanitary homes where parents earn \$10 to \$20 per month. And within two or three months the same child or adult is back again in the hospital for another three months or so, at the same cost to the Government; \$500 a year may be spent on such a case. On the very face of it, this is insanity. The chief almoner (social worker) in charge of, say, Queen Mary Hospital, may send out assistants to follow up the released child and advise the parents to provide a certain diet for it. The mother can only look dumbly at the social worker. She has no money for a special diet—furthermore, she does not know the meaning of a special diet. Even if a free bottle of milk is delivered to her each day for the child, she often sells it to get a little extra money to help feed the whole family.

In the Maternity Hospital at Tsan Yuk, women must pay for lying-in—if they can afford it. Pregnancy is, after all, not an infectious disease, but is one's own individual responsibility. Those who do not wish children can go to one of the four birth control clinics maintained in the Colony in connection with Government Women's and Children's Welfare Clinics. The cost is nothing. Yet even despite this, the Medical Department of the Government is enlightened enough to admit women to the Maternity Hospital without charge if they cannot pay. A study of the patients in that hospital show that many of them—very many indeed—also suffer from beri-beri, pellagra, and tuberculosis, which complicates their pregnancy.

It is of value, and a study of importance, that the Medical Department of the Government has led the campaign in the Colony not only for socialized medicine, but even for a minimum wage and the eight-hour day. They have done this not only because of their social consciousness, but also because they see the insane waste of life and health, and of money, due to the present profit system.

Profits made by either Chinese or Europeans in this Colony have their origin in the labor of the people, or in trade with the people. The very existence of millionaires or other well-to-do, automatically reveals the huge profits that have been made or are being made out of the labor of the people. High profits means that

HK\$4 = U.S.\$1

wages must be very low, for the major part of profits comes from labor.

On dinner tables in Hongkong you often see sugared ginger. Large numbers of Chinese women labor ten hours a day, at a wage of ten cents a day, cleaning this ginger. It is just such conditions as this that give rise to beri-beri, pellagra, tuberculosis, typhoid, and cholera, diseases that kill not only the victims affected, but that spread and infect and kill the more fortunate.

Let us take records of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Hongkong, an organization in which so many medical men, social workers, and the more advanced elements of the population take part to combat this disease. If you talk with the members of the Association, you will hear the ever-recurring statement that this disease has its origin in poverty and ignorance. But poverty and ignorance are the result of the profit system, and the profit system beats men, women and children down into the dust in order to reap harvests for the owners. Here are a few concrete records of tubercular patients which I list because many people say that these tubercular patients are refugees and are the responsibility, not of Hongkong, but of China:

A Chinese woman factory worker, 34 years of age, 12 years in the Colony (not a refugee). She works 12 hours a day and earns HK\$10 to HK\$12 per month. She rents one room for \$5 a month. The factory is overcrowded and insanitary. Who can live a decent life free from disease on such a wage?

A Chinese book-keeper, 20 years resident in the Colony. He works 14 hours a day, earns \$15 a month, sleeps in the shop where he works.

A Chinese coolie, 29 years in the Colony, working eight hours a day at heavy physical labor, drawing wages of HK\$10 a month, and sleeping in a rented bed-space with dozens of others, for \$2 a month.

A factory worker who pastes trade marks on electric torches for eight hours a day at a wage of HK\$7 per month, and rents a bed-space for 80 cents per month in a dark, insanitary building. He was born in this Colony.

If you study the records of the Anti-Tubercular Association, you will find thousands of other cases of Chinese born in this Colony, or domiciled here for one or two decades, who have given their health that a few fortunate people might live in comfort or luxury. Of

course many people will say they themselves are not responsible for this. True. No individual as such is responsible—though I must say that here, where we have a Colony of only a million and a half people, the rich can almost be held individually responsible. They can see the results of the system which they support, right outside their doors, or if they take a run down the streets in their cars. They are the 'Children of Light,' and this is their Colony in the literal sense of that word.

Is it any wonder that infectious diseases and diseases due entirely to poverty, such as beri-beri and pellagra, can take root in this Colony and, within three weeks, carry off over 400 human beings—as has happened here these past weeks? Lowered resistance due to malnutrition furnishes fertile soil in which cholera can take root and spread, and the large number of deaths from cholera were people who did not have the resistance to overcome the disease they had contracted, even when treatment was of the most scientific.

Since the present Sino-Japanese war, the prices of foodstuffs and other life necessities have increased very much, yet wages have not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living. True, a few public-spirited employers, pressed by the Medical Department, have increased wages a little. But if you investigate the extent of their raised wages, you sometimes find that this is not more than \$2 per month. One important company raised wages from 30 to 50%, but if you investigate, you find that this was an increase of only \$2 to \$5 per month; percentages mean almost nothing. These increases meant, at the most, nothing but just enough to keep life in the human body and permit men to continue living at a sub-human level—and breeding more men to take their places, when they themselves die at an early age from labor carried on at a level that is a disgrace to the human race. Is mere living and breeding the life aim of the human being?

Public-spirited employers who do raise wages say that they are exposed to unfair competition by those who lack essential humanitarian principles. Humanitarian principles seldom influence employers in any country. But it seems that cholera alone ought to be a threat to their lives sufficient to make them increase wages merely as a measure of self-protection. To show what such men are made of, I have heard some reply that they can be inoculated against cholera.

'Ah ha!' they exclaim, as if to say, 'We've demolished your argument there.' They are satisfied that they can be immune to diseases while others sink.

Another problem must be mentioned here also: since the present war began, large numbers of Chinese women and girls, refugees, or natives of Hongkong, have had to take to the streets to make a living. Across the Bay in Kowloon, the streets are filled with them at night, waiting before theaters and restaurants or in dark doorways. Some are even very young girls of twelve or thirteen years of age. Policemen, watchmen, and others whose duty is supposed to be the protection of the community, collect a regular percentage from them. There is also still the sale of women and girls into brothels or for transport to other ports for prostitution. These girls come from peasant or working-class families whose wages are too low to maintain them. When I see these girls waiting for men in an attempt to get enough money to pay for a bowl of rice, I think of the Peak homes of the rich Europeans, and of the four hundred Chinese millionaires who, with their useless families, have moved to Hongkong since the war began, leaving the peasant-soldiers of China to fight the war. Brothers and husbands of many of these women walking the streets of the Colony are soldiers in the Chinese armies, fighting for the country's liberation. They are also fighting for the principles of democracy and upon their success depends the fate of Hongkong itself.

There are good men in this Colony, and they struggle against a system which they are called upon to live in. Some of them are liberal and humanitarian in thought, some very decidedly social-minded in knowledge and in action. Recently the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, with Dr. Ronald Hall, Bishop of Hongkong, reviewed an athletic meet of Chinese children from the public schools—schools, by the way which are not free, but which must be paid for, a system which dooms tens of thousands of Chinese children to illiteracy as well as poverty. The Governor and the Bishop watched the athletic meet and were shocked at the sight, for the bodies of the children competing were thin, scrawny, undernourished. Many of them threw their frail bodies into the athletics, but it was pitiful to see them. None of these children were refugees—all

were natives of Hongkong, and British citizens by virtue of that fact, should they care to claim such citizenship.

Englishmen with social vision, in Hongkong and China, try to alter conditions in so far as they can within the framework of the present order—and nothing much beyond this can be done at present. The Colony has had an unusually liberal Governor in Sir Geoffrey Northcote. He has supported every good social measure and, in addition, supported and even led in the relief work for China. Dr. Selwyn-Clarke, Medical Director of the Colony, and the medical-workers under his command, are called upon to cope actively with epidemics like cholera and with sub-nutritional diseases that have their roots in poverty. These medical workers face daily the waste of life and wealth due to the profit system; and it is no wonder that Dr. Selwyn-Clarke and his tireless wife, Hilda Selwyn-Clarke, have led the campaign for a variety of social changes, including the eight-hour day and a minimum wage, with an immediate increase in all wages to keep pace with the rising cost of living.

But since no trade unions are allowed to exist in the Colony, such advanced men can only argue, plead, demand, manipulate, or try to frighten; they have no people's organizations behind them in their struggle. So even the best English leaders are hamstrung in their efforts to make any but slight changes in conditions. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is more powerful than they are; it is, in fact, the invisible dictator of the Colony.

Yet, historically viewed, these advanced Englishmen in Hongkong and China prove that progressive forces the world over have strong allies in all kinds of queer places. Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador to China, has won the friendship and respect of all who wish to see China strong, victorious, really democratic. Bishop Hall of Hongkong, a sincere and devout man, has stood with Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke in the forefront of all projects that could strengthen or bring relief to the Chinese people in any way, both in Hongkong and up in China. These two have headed the British Relief Fund to aid China, the Foreign Auxiliary of the Chinese Red Cross to aid the Chinese wounded, the International Committee of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, and a variety of other groups

—including a cooperative farm in Hongkong and, with the Medical Director of the Government, the project to organize, train and settle Chinese refugees in Hongkong, on cooperative farms. He and the Medical Director were among the chief factors behind the plan for Government purchase of rice, soya beans, and firewood; for the transport of these commodities on Government-chartered boats; for their sale in Hongkong at the lowest possible price to the Chinese population. This was a measure against war profiteering, and, of course, was fought by the vested interests.

Again, it was the growth of sickness and disease amongst the Chinese people that gave rise to this, in part, and literally forced the plan through. It was carried out swiftly and efficiently, and once more it was demonstrated that the profit system is wasteful and destructive and against the interests of all but the very small minority who profit by it.

The few social measures undertaken and carried through by the Hongkong Government, open broad vistas of what really could be done in the Colony. The wealth that exists here, both Chinese and European—if properly administered for the public welfare—could make Hongkong a small democratic paradise, a model for all East Asia. There are even enough advanced lower officials here to achieve such an end. I have met many of these young men, fundamentally influenced by advanced social thought of England, who waste their youth and energies merely marking time within the framework of the present system; they are critical, discontented, forward-looking. Some ministers of religion write constantly in the press-exposing social conditions among the Chinese, battling against a system that is out-of-date and destructive even of itself. They realize that even under the present system Hongkong could set a standard of living for its inhabitants that could wipe out epidemics and diseases of malnutrition.

But in reality? Poor men, treated in Queen Mary Hospital for subnutritional diseases for months, throw themselves from its upper balconies rather than go back into the dark depths of poverty from which they were taken to be cured.

How to meet this problem of suicide? Apart from the efforts already mentioned, steel bars are to be bought to place around the balconies of Queen Mary Hospital to prevent people from hurling themselves to death.

Except geographically, Hongkong is not the 'Light of East Asia.' It does not set the example that a few of its most advanced men would like it to set. Instead, it has adopted standards that are at times lower than many modern cities of China of which I have personal knowledge.

Civilization must be measured, not by the wealth of a minority, but by the general welfare of the majority of its people. That welfare includes freedom from the fear of insecurity, of the future, of life. This seems to me a basic truth which constitutes the main issue before the whole world today. I know it would be utopian to believe that Hongkong could break from the world system prevailing. It would be destroyed if it tried. But even within the framework of the present system it could stand in the forefront and try to prove to us that the system has *some* advantages, and that it can work. I personally do not know if it could prove anything of the kind, but if people continue vociferously to defend the present system, it seems they ought to do something to prove what they are talking about. To point to the fine motor roads, the race courses, the golf links and tennis courts and the cocktail lounges of this city cannot convince 80 percent of the Chinese population, nor the more advanced English population; for these are but conveniences and playgrounds for the well-to-do. And the hospitals are but a breakwater temporarily holding back the dark flood of human destitution.

* * *

I know that there are Englishmen in Hongkong who think it bad manners for an American to raise a voice of criticism about a British Colony. The facts in this article have been furnished me by British officials who have, in addition, given me facilities to investigate conditions for myself. We who think along lines of social change, are not bound by national or racial frontiers. We know that conditions similar to these of Hongkong also exist in my own country, America—particularly in the South—and in other countries. Yet that does not mean that we are to wash our hands of Hongkong any more than we are to keep silent about similar conditions elsewhere.

If we use the word democracy, it should have meaning. Otherwise we should find another word to properly describe the realities of the present system.



Roy McCoy

two branches into one, since the seamen shipped out. Since the recruiting drive, we have recruited thirty and generally stabilized the branch so that it will be independent of Acts of God, earthquakes, strikes or other cataclysmic upheavals.

"We sent several comrades to Spain. Joe Jordan is carrying on his work there, was wounded, recovered and went back to the front lines. We cannot forget Ernie Smith, who was in charge of the Maritime Strike Garage during the strike, and worked day and night keeping the union cars in condition. He developed lung and throat trouble and died in a sanitarium. And finally we're darned proud of Jack Moore, Pedro's contribution to the National Committee of the YCL."

All Los Angeles branches are indebted for at least something to the Tom Paine Branch—the branch that supplies artists, writers, musicians. Members of the Tom Paine branch built a chorus and dramatic groups in other parts of the League. Tom Paine members have prepared the dramatic section of the state convention, the convention play and song. This has all been done by only eight very active members. Tom Paine feels that its history lies largely in the future. But it's only common sense to see that they've done a swell and important job for the League.

So you take leave of Los Angeles. The City Hall tower fades from view as you continue south on El Camino Real. Passing rich agricultural fields—the ocean gets bluer and bluer, the air balmy and balmy—

thirty-four

ier, until at the very southern tip of the United States, the red-tiled roofs of San Diego mingle with tall palms, white clouds and blue skies to form a beautiful picture of a clean, new, semi-tropical city. San Diego, too, is plagued with suburbs, where retired naval officers vegetate. In town, there's an important waterfront and



// lots of fishing. YCLers in San Diego have never quite gotten as far as YCLers in other cities, but they haven't given up trying. Their branch is named after Agnes Smedley, San Diego woman author who wrote such thrilling stories of China's Communists. While the branch's activities have been mostly social so far, they have supported the CIO strikes in town, lent aid to Spain and even given one member to fight in the International Brigade. Young but energetic is fourteen-year-old Genevieve, Agnes Smedley's secretary. Genevieve is quite handy at violin playing and dabbles in drama. With help from Los Angeles, San Diego is confident that better days are soon to come. //



woods to San Diego's palm trees—on the slopes of the Sierras to the Pacific the spirit of '49 days is alive again! "Good diggin's to today's pioneers—the Young Communists of California!"



A group of Los Angeles student comrades.

A DAY PASSES

By Agnes Smedley

The Young Vanguard brought the dawn. Up the valley they came marching, their song resounding from the high cliffs:

Forward marching, the dawn is before us,

Comrades we fight together! Our bayonets and guns open the way!

We march forward courageously, We hoist our banners high! We are the Young Vanguard of workers and peasants!

Inside the temple of the Li clan in Chintang valley where the guard battalion of the General Staff of the Red Army lay sleeping, a young soldier half opened his eyes. He still lay motionless, outstretched on the stone floor, stupefied by exhausting sleep. The words beat into his consciousness:

We are the Young Vanguard of the workers and peasants!

We are the Young Vanguard of the workers and peasants!

The song he knew—yes, he was in his native village; he was marching with the young Vanguard himself, singing. No, he was lying on the hard mud floor of his peasant home. But was he, now? Through his half-opened eyes he saw the richly decorated, heavy beams upholding a green tiled roof above him. Where the roof swept upward in a graceful curve was the heavy branch of a peach tree naked of leaves in soft outline against a gray sky.

The decorated beams, the sweep of the roof, the branch of the peach tree, confused him. He lifted himself on one elbow and gazed outward in the direction from which a flood of soft early morning light was pouring in upon him. Then full memory returned to his sleep-drugged brain and he realized that he was a Red soldier in the headquarter of the Red Army in Chintang, and that he was sleeping on the stage in the temple of the Li clan.

On the stage lay other figures, some on the floor, others on long boards stretched between rough benches. As he looked, one of the figures stretched and yawned, and he saw the black moustache of Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the Red Army, whom he had followed many thousands of li these past two years.

Beyond, far in the distance, he heard the singing of the Young Vanguard.

Then down one of the corridors came the figure of a man in the blue coarse cotton uniform of a worker, walking with a steady, rhythmic tread, one hand supporting a weapon over his shoulder that most certainly was an automatic machine gun. The man

came on, his tread as regular as heart beats. He glanced down and saw the young soldier, blanket about him, with disheveled hair standing straight up in an inviting tuft on the top of the head. Unable to resist, the armed guard reached down, grasped the tuft and pulled the owner directly to his feet. The two men tussled about for a moment, while the song of the Young Vanguard came faintly from the distance.

"They're out and at it—going up to Hung Shin Esai! But you, lazy rascal, sleep on!" the guard said. Then scuffling awoke the sleep-

partment and the Communist Party branch, there was a Club in each regiment to direct political, cultural, and recreational activities of all the men in the ranks. There were four committees under the Club's direction—athletics, cultural work, wall newspapers, and evening meetings.

The whole Army was also drawn into the cultural work. The Cultural Committee was waging a strong campaign against illiteracy in the Army and among the people of the region. There were classes of beginners in every company, and men were expected to learn

bles was added a special dish of pork or chicken. Or, Red soldiers, rewarded a dollar or two for some special achievement, would use this money to buy a chicken or goose and share it with their squad. On such auspicious occasions they would invite Chu Teh or Mau Tse-tung or some other member of the General Staff as special guests. Generally it was Chu Teh. Of him they would say:

"Poor devil, he can never get a prize for anything because he is the commander-in-chief! Let's invite him!"

But it seemed that always that

After a few minutes over the noon meal, the bugles sounded for another two hours of study. Some men played chess for a time, then turned to their studies in reading and writing, but most turned to the classics in military strategy. When two o'clock came the bugles called again for gun practice and drill, and at four they sounded the finish. From four to five-thirty the men were free to do as they wished. They walked, visited wounded or sick friends in the hospital, swam in the river, read, made calls on peasant families. After supper at five-thirty they had another two and a half hours for meetings, conferences, study classes. At this time new peasant comrades were drawn into discussions and taught to speak in public, to express and defend their ideas.

But even with this, the labor of the Red Army was also not finished. The activities of the Political Department alone were as varied as were the needs of the Chinese masses. This Department organized special groups of men and women for agitation and propaganda. It gave special courses for women only. It helped the peasants and workers to organize. It organized and trained Peasant Partisans, the Young Vanguard, and the Red Guards.

The Young Vanguard were youths from the age of fourteen or fifteen to eighteen or nineteen. An occasional strong girl with shingled hair and frank healthy face smiled from their ranks. They were armed and trained by the Army and almost duplicated the Army's political training. They fought side by side with the Peasant Partisans, and when the Red Army fought in battle they fought with them, holding their own with their elders. They were enthusiastic youth, and in song and with gun proclaimed that they were the vanguards of Communism. Along the mountain paths their songs sounded:

A-hai-hai you!
We—much like the roses,
A-hai-hai yo!
We, the Young Vanguard!

The reveille that awoke them with the dawn awoke the masses with them to common labor and common struggle. With taps at night they all sank to rest, secure in each other's presence. So, when the Kuomintang politicians and the imperialist gazed at one another in the fear of the future and asked their eternal "Why?" the Red Army, with the fierceness of consciousness, alone could answer:

"Because we are the people! We are the awakened masses! We are the army of Communism!"



ing figures on the stage. One of the buglers on the floor sat up and began fumbling about. He awoke his two comrades and they also began fumbling about and talking. Then they grasped their bugles and advanced to the front of the stage. A blast from the three bugles rent the air, resounding from the cliffs beyond.

Up and down the valley echoed reveille from other bugles. It was five-thirty in the morning. The Red Army had started its day.

Inside the Li temple the cooks had already huge copper basins filled with steaming rice gruel into the courtyards. For each squad there was a small vessel of salted vegetables. At six-forty the fourth bugle cal sounded. Chow! The troops up and began dishing out the gruel into their bowls. They ate in squads, dipping their chopsticks into the small common vessel of vegetables.

Breakfast was soon finished. There followed a two-hour period under the guidance of the political department. Under this de-

from five to ten characters a day. Sections of the wall-newspapers were prepared by the more advanced students. The advanced classes also became absorbed in the new text books which were being spread through the Soviet regions and in the Army. These had been prepared by the League of Left Social Scientists, organized secretly in Shanghai in the year before, and they were also being used in the new schools in the Soviet regions.

At nine-twenty the bugle sounded again and the troops marched away to lectures in political theory and discussion groups organized by the Cultural Committee.

Often Mau Tse-tung lectured in these classes; sometimes Chu Teh; at other times members of the political department, the Political Commissar of the company, or the secretary of the Party cell in the battalion.

At twelve the dinner bugle sounded and the classes disbanded. Sometimes to the dinner of steaming dry rice and simple vegeta-

before they had a chance to invite him, he would come meandering along as if drawn by some magic. The men would laugh at him and say:

"Here comes the cook! He can smell a roast goose a hundred li away!"

Chu would protest: "What kind of comrades are you to eat alone!"

They called Chu Teh "the cook," not because he could smell roast goose many miles away, but because he had once been captured by the whites in battle, and had been released because he said he was just a miserable cook, a prisoner of the Reds. As proof he had pointed to the dirty old apron which he had donned from heaven knows where. He had shaved off his moustache and dirtied himself up perfectly. The whites had given him a kick in the pants and let him go for looking so stupid.

But when on duty or leading the army in battle he was "Comrade Chu," the commander-in-chief of the Red Army whom they trusted with their lives.

VOICE OF YOUTH
12/5/35
PP4-5

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL
ON 04-01-2005

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York**

FILE NO: **100-25290**

REPORT MADE AT San Francisco	DATE WHEN MADE 5/3/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/2/50	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] b7C blw
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, Was.		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		<p>CLASS BY <i>SP4 eld m</i> REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW <i>QAR</i> <i>8-16-82</i> INTEL</p> <p>YCL publication "Voice of Youth" for 12/5/35 carried SMEDLEY article "A Day Passes". YCL yearbook for 1937 reflects YCL Branch, San Diego, named for SMEDLEY. "The Clipper" for September 1941, published by Hollywood Branch, League of American Writers, carries SMEDLEY article "The Light of East Asia". SMEDLEY's name on Communist sponsored petition for release of convicted rapist-robber. Subject described by source of [San Francisco] as member Communist Party 1935 and 1937.</p>	
<p>AGENCY <i>17C-CIS/A</i> REQ. REC'D <i>19-27-50</i> REP'T FORW <i>11-3-50</i> BY <i>[signature]</i></p>		<p>(U)</p> <p>(U)</p>	
<p>DETAILS:</p> <p>[San Francisco] of known reliability, was interviewed May 2, 1950, for any information in his possession concerning the subject. The records [redacted] failed to reflect that he had supplied any information concerning subject for inclusion in the reports published by the Joint Fact-Finding Committee of the California Legislature. It will be noted that the subject is described on page 120 of the Second Report, Un-American Activities in California, 1945, published by the above Committee, as a member of the staff of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers in 1933. She is described on page 126 of this report as a member of the National Council of the League of American Writers, which was formed at the Writers' Congress held on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles October 1 to 3, 1943. [SF] records regarding SMEDLEY failed to reflect this information.</p>		<p>(U)</p> <p>(U)</p>	
<p>[SF] did possess the following information and publications having reference to subject:</p>		<p>(U)</p> <p>(U)</p>	
<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p>		<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>61- 6580-1013</p> <p>RECORDED - 24</p> <p>INDEXED - 24</p> <p>EX-64</p>	
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 - Bureau (enc) AIR MAIL</p> <p>3 - New York (100-68282, enc) AIR MAIL</p> <p>2 - San Francisco</p>		<p>CONFIDENTIAL</p>	

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SF 100-25290

b2

[SF] displayed the publication, "Voice of Youth" for December 5, 1935. The banner of this paper indicates that it was the official organ of the Young Communist League (YCL), District 13. Pages 4 and 5 of this paper reflect a story by SMEDLEY entitled "A Day Passes" in which she describes a typical day's activities of the "Young Vanguards". This organization is described by the subject as being composed of youthful Chinese who received practically the same training as did the Chinese Red Army and who were organized along Red Army lines. Two photostatic copies of this story are being enclosed for the Bureau and New York.

b2

[SF] also displayed the yearbook of the California Young Communist League for 1937 entitled, "New Frontiers". Page 34, column 2 of this publication reflects that the branch of the YCL at San Diego, California, was named after AGNES SMEDLEY, "San Diego Woman Author Who Wrote Such Thrilling Stories of China's Communists". Two photostatic copies of the pertinent portion of this publication are being supplied the Bureau and New York. It will be noted that the Young Communist League has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

b2

[SF] also maintained a copy of a publication entitled, "The Clipper", for September 1941. Page 2 of this magazine reflects that it was published by the Clipper Press, Inc., a non-profit literary and educational organization located at 1717 North Vine Street, Hollywood, California. Its publication was under the auspices of the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers. Pages 11 to 16 inclusive of this publication reflect an article by SMEDLEY entitled "The Light of East Asia", in which she describes the poverty and misery of lower class Chinese in Hong Kong and in which she argues that their plight is the result of oppression by the ruling classes. Two photostatic copies of this article are enclosed for the Bureau and New York. It will be noted that the League of American Writers has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

b2

[SF] advised that he had received information concerning the subject from a reliable source whose name and whereabouts he was unable to recall at the time. This source reported to [SF] on November 20, 1935, that SMEDLEY was a leading Communist who was at that time in China. The same source on May 24, 1937, advised that the subject had been a member of the Communist Party for several years, was looked upon as one of its leaders, and was then Party correspondent in Soviet China. The Communist Party at that time was planning to bring SMEDLEY to the United States and it was the opinion of [SF] source that this was the reason certain unidentified groups are

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SF 100-25290

seeking to promote the withdrawal of SMEDLEY's U.S. citizenship. In an effort to combat these plans the Communist Party, through controlled unions and other groups, had instituted a program through which it sought to deny that SMEDLEY has ever been affiliated with the Communist Party.

The "Daily People's World" newspaper for November 24, 1942, reported that SMEDLEY's name appeared on a petition to Governor OLSON of California, requesting the pardon of one [redacted] who had been convicted of rape and robbery. b7C

San Francisco [redacted] of known reliability, has advised that the "Daily People's World" newspaper at San Francisco is controlled and dominated by the Communist Party. (U) b2 b7D

San Francisco [redacted] of known reliability, advised in December 1942 that the Communist Party had agitated for [redacted] release through the activities of the [redacted] Defense Committee. The basis for such agitation was the belief in Communist circles that [redacted] conviction was due to racial discrimination and "frame-up" charges. (U) b2 b7D b7C

ENCLOSURES: TO NEW YORK AND BUREAU:

Two photostatic copies of article "A Day Passes" by AGNES SMEDLEY, pages 4 and 5, "Voice of Youth", 12/5/35.

Two photostatic copies of article "The Light of East Asia" by AGNES SMEDLEY, pages 11-16 of "The Clipper", September 1941.

Two photostatic copies of excerpt from column 2, page 34, California YCL Yearbook, 1937.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-25290

SOURCES

San Francisco

[redacted] San Francisco,
California, who supplied reported information to
the writer on 5/2/50.

San Francisco

b2

San Francisco

b7D

The above informants have been assigned T symbols to
protect their true identities.

(U)

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 61-6580
Los Angeles conference teletype dated 5/1/50.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To: COMMUNI

MAY 1

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK

RECORDED 44 60-61380-204
JAMES SMEDLEY, WAS., INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REURTEL APRIL TWENTY FIVE, LAST

EX-125
REQUESTING INFORMATION FROM BUFILES AND IDENT DIVISION RECORDS FOR PURPOSE OF
LOCATING FOLLOWING PERSONS WHO WERE ARRESTED WITH SUBJECT SMEDLEY IN MARCH

NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE FOR ESPIONAGE VIOLATION: PAULIN B. BOSE, TARAHMATH DAS,

JADU
JADU GOPAL MUKEYIE, BHAI BHAGWAN SINGH AND SAILENDRA NATH GHOSE. REGARDING

BOSE, MUKEYIE AND SINGH, BUFILES REFLECT NO INFORMATION IN ADDITION TO THAT

CONTAINED IN RETEL. THESE REFERENCES APPEAR IN FOLLOWING REPORTS: REPORT OF

SA [REDACTED], DATED APRIL TWENTY-FOUR, NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE AT

NYC, RE [REDACTED] WAS., ET AL AND REPORT OF SA [REDACTED]

DATED JUNE NINETEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE AT ALBANY, RE SUBJECT SMEDLEY. REGARDING

GHOSE THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WAS LOCATED IN THE NY REPORT OF SA

[REDACTED] DATED AUGUST TWENTY-THREE, NINETEEN FORTY-THREE ENTITLED QUOTE

INDIA INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE; IRISH AMERICAN FRIENDS OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE, INTERNAL

SECURITY - G UNQUOTE NY FILE ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT DASH FOUR SIX SIX TWO FIVE.

THIRTEEN THE LAST PARAGRAPH PAGE TWO REFLECTS GHOSE POSSIBLY RETURNED TO INDIA

IN NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX. URTTEL APRIL TWENTY-FIVE, LAST CAPTIONED SMEDLEY REQUESTING

AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW TARAHMATH DAS REFLECTS YOU KNEW HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS.

UPON INTERVIEWING DAS AS AUTHORIZED BY BUTEL APRIL TWENTY-SEVEN, LAST, YOU SHOULD

INQUIRE AS TO PRESENT LOCATION OF BOSE, MUKEYIE, SINGH AND GHOSE. IF IN YOUR

OPINION RESULTS OF THE DAS INTERVIEW WARRANTS SUCH ACTION YOU SHOULD INITIATE

COPIES DESTROYED
R 96 APR 21 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW BOSE, MUKEYIE, SINGH AND GHOSE. NO
POSITIVE IDENT COULD BE MADE WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS IN IDENT DIVISION BUT RECORDS
REFLECTING POSSIBLE IDENTIS ON DAS, GHOSE AND SINGH ARE BEING FORWARDED FOR YOUR
CONSIDERATION.

MAY 12 1950
SENT VIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-16-82 BY 884

Note:

As noted herein the individuals mentioned were arrested with subject Smedley in March 1918, and were then charged with an espionage violation. Also as noted herein Bureau authority was granted New York by teletypes dated April 27, to interview Das because of the fact he had been arrested with Smedley. Based upon the results of this interview it may then become necessary to locate and interview the other individuals who were arrested with Smedley. However, it is being left to the discretion of the New York Office to determine whether such additional investigation is deemed advisable after they have interviewed Das. The results of a search of Bureau files is reflected in the above message. No identifying data was located concerning the individuals with the exception of Das who was interviewed by Bureau agents on September 25, 1944, and denied having been an agent of the Japanese Government. On April 30, 1918, Das was convicted and sentenced in San Francisco on another charge for conspiracy having formed an armed rebellion at India at the investigation to the German Government. He was committed to McNeal Island for 22 months.

1918

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 25 1957

~~TELETYPE~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8.16.82 BY bmj

WASHINGTON 80 FROM NEW YORK

25

9-52 P

more 10-

DIRECTOR URGENT

...ATTN. IDENTIFICATION DIVISION...

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., IS-R. RECORDS OF THE CLERK OF US DISTRICT COURT, NYC, REFLECTED THAT ON MAR. EIGHTEEN OR NINETEEN, NINETEEN EIGHTEEN, AGNES SMEDLEY TOGETHER WITH ONE SAILENDRA NATH GHOSE, WAS ARRESTED ON WARRANT CHARGING VIOLATION SECTION THREE TITLE EIGHT OF ESPIONAGE ACT, AND SECTION THREE THREE TWO OF U.S.C. ALSO ARRESTED IN THIS CASE AT APPROX. SAME DATE, PRESUMABLY AT SANF, WERE PAULIN B. BOSE, TARAHMATH DAS, JADU GOPAL MUKEYIE, AND BHAI BHAGWAN SINGH. SMEDLEY BORN FEB. TWENTYTWO, EIGHTEEN NINETYTWO AT OSGOOD, MO., WHITE, FEMALE. NO IDENTIFYING DATA AVAILABLE RE OTHER PERSONS ARRESTED. SUTEL ANY INFO USEFUL IN LOCATING PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF ANY OF THE ABOVE PERSONS, EXCEPT SMEDLEY. FORWARD IMMED. CRIMINAL RECORDS ON ALL PERSONS NAMES.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

in my tel 4-25-50 11:39 P.M. this case. My records show they have a present address of 221

RECORDED - 44

EX-125

MAY 5 1950

Called 1098.

Ma

Bv

56 MAY 12 1950

с. М. П. Лоскут

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont ✓ _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Marchessault Room 4241Subj: S. Thore☒ Exact Spelling

Searchers

☐ All ReferencesInitial JS☐ Subversive Ref.Date 4-27-60☐ Mail File☐ Restricted to Locality ofCanada

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

MP 61-6580- 9 p. 22 ✓

S. N. Thore

39-224- 1 ✓

61-1027- (2 similar pages)

97-1709- 7 p. 39 ✓

S. Nath Thore

MP 61-6580- 9 p. 22- dup ✓

100-267360-123 p. 83 63 70

7/8/55 ✓Sailer Mrs. Nath Thore

MP 61-6580- 18 ✓

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~DATE 8/6/82BY 8/6/82 503 my

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor W. A. Chas. Smith Room 4241

Subj: Saileendra N. Ghose

- ☒ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Subversive Ref.
☐ Mail File
☐ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
Initial Jan
Date 4-27-60

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

FILE NUMBER

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-16-82 BY SP-10/BJ

<u>62-10824-</u>	<u>3</u>	
<u>61-23-</u>	<u>19, 2.13. 202, 192,</u>	✓
	<u>227</u>	✓
<u>61-457-</u>	<u>21</u>	✓
<u>Saileendra Nath Ghose</u>		
<u>61-45-</u>	<u>16, 2.5. 10, 2, 20,</u>	✓
<u>61-23-</u>	<u>48, 2.25. 102,</u>	✓
<u>61-122-</u>	<u>10, 2.21,</u>	✓
<u>61-152-</u>	<u>11,</u>	✓
<u>61-1371-</u>	<u>2, 2.1. 1, 2.2,</u>	✓
<u>61-45-</u>	<u>38, 2.12. 23, 2.1,</u>	✓
<u>61-34-</u>	<u>115, 2.13. 123,</u>	✓
<u>61-683-</u>	<u>4, 2.13. 3, 2.1,</u>	✓

(12)

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor W. J. Chas. Room 4231Subj: Sailendra Nath Ghose

☒ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Subversive Ref.
☐ Mail File
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers

Initial fmDate 4-27-58FILE NUMBERSERIALS

61-437- 63 ✓
 MF 61-6580- 9 p. 210, 221
100-267360- 123 p. 63, 70, 81
82 83 ✓
61-190- 246 ✓
Sailendra Nath Ghose
 LT 100-267360- 123 p. 70, 63, 71 ✓
82 83 ✓
100-191618- 4 ✓
Sailendra Nath Ghose
 LT 100-267360- 123 p. 83, 63 ✓
70 71 82 ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8.16.87BY SP7/ELA/mg

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor W. J. Chesnut Room 4231Subj: Nath Ghouse☒ Exact Spelling

Searcher

☐ All ReferencesInitial SM☐ Subversive Ref.Date 4-27-50☐ Mail File☐ Restricted to Locality of _____FILE NUMBERSERIALSNRN. Ghouse61-1027-one GhouseNRNath Ghouse61-457-045Sailendra Nath GhouseNR or break downALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 8-16-82 BY [signature]

(4)

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Bird Room 4241

Subj: Murphy, James Joseph

Exact Spelling _____ Searchers _____
All References _____ Initial ps
Subversive Ref. _____ Date 4-26-50
Mail File _____
Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

61-6580-99

100-267860-17370

same file as in
attached NY 4-25-50
9:52 P.M.

Pt SA
myc

[Redacted]

4-24-45
was chd
Exp X.

b7C

Att. Pt SA

[Redacted]

6-19-45

"Agnes Smelly" - I.S. R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-16-82 BY [Signature]
file 23

Initialed

4-22a

Subj: Singh, Bhai Bhagwan

<u> </u> Exact Spelling	Searchers
<u> </u> All References	Initial <u>pa</u>
<u> </u> Subversive Ref.	Date <u>4-26-50</u>
<u> </u> Mail File	
<u> </u> Restricted to Locality of	

SERIALS

61-6580-9,9;

100-267360-123, 70

same data as in attached memo

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN

THE BUREAU

DATE 8-16-82 BY boat club

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor

Bent

Room

4241

Subj: Booe, Paulen B.

___ Exact Spelling

___ All References

___ Subversive Ref.

___ Mail File

___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers

Initial ms

Date 4-21-50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

61-6580-9p 9

100-267360-123p 70, 83

Some data as
in attached
memo

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-16-82 BY bmj/chm

Initialed

1-4

April 27 1950 3563 mob

The following is the record of FBI number

417 981 A

J. E. Hoover
Director.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
ARNES ^Q SMEDLEY	Satish Chandra X Chose #3024697	alien regis. 9-26-40		miz 10-1 708 61-6580-255 NOT RECORDED MAY 5 1950 file
	INDEXED - 44 EX-125			
	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-16-84 BY [signature]			
56 MAY 12 1950				

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-15190-1

NOTICE: THIS RECORD IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

417 981 A

J. E. Hoover
 Director.

2. The following is the record of FBI number

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
	<p>The following is the description of this individual appearing on print #3024697, AR:</p> <p>Color, white; sex, male; addresses, 148 W. Huron St., Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and 116 W. Illinois St., Chicago, Illinois; date of birth, 8-2-1882; birthplace, Dacca, Bengal, India; citizenship, British Indian; height, 5' 3½"; weight, 160 lbs.; hair, grey; eyes, dk. brown; complexion, dark; build, medium; scars and marks, scar on front of left leg between thigh and knee; name of nearest relative or person to be notified in case of emergency, Dr. Sarma, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.</p> <p>Aliases: Dr. Satish Chandra Chose, Dr. Satish Chandra Ghosh.</p>			
	2			

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

1884 M.W.

April 27 1950 3233 meb

The following is the record of FBI number

258691

J. E. Hoover
 Director.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
	AGNES SMEDLEY			<i>Mo 10-1</i>
<i>12</i> San Fran., Calif.	Admits: McNeil Island, 1917, Federal Crim. at San Fran. Bhagwan Singh #1-3	11-19-17	2 yrs. Sedition from conspiracy	
USP, McNeil Island, Wash.	Bhagwan Singh #3136	3-6-18	viol. Neutrality US (conspiracy)	18 mos.
PD, Aberdeen, Wash.	Blagwan Gyance #29 C 230	3-27-29	inv.	rel. by Chief to get out of town
PD, Aberdeen, Wash.	Blagwan Gyance #29 C 230	3-27-29	vag.	rel.
USP-S, Chgo., Ill.	Bhagwan Singh #3299583	alien reg. 11-6-40		

EX-125

INDEXED - 44

NOT RECORDED
 MAY 5 1950

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 8-16-82 BY [signature]**

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

2

208 691

The following is the record of FBI number

J. E. Hoover
 Director.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
	<p>The following is the description of this individual as appearing on print #3299583, USINS, Chicago, Ill.:</p> <p>Color, white; sex, male; Residence: Milner Hotel, Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minn.; and P.O. Box 7, S. Tacomeh; date of birth, 7-25-84; birthplace, Amhiteah, Punjab, India; citizenship, India; height, 5'8$\frac{1}{2}$"; weight, 200 lbs.; hair, black; eyes, brown; comp., dark; build, med. heavy; scars and marks: scar above left index finger, scar back left hand, defect right eye, sightless; name of person to be notified in case of an emergency, Mrs. Florence B. Gyancee, wife, Phyllis Brown Studio; 518 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.</p> <p>Aliases: B. S. Jakh, B. Pritam, Dr. Glagman Gyancee, Bhagwan S. Gyancee.</p>			
	2			

27-18.M.I.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

408 375

The following is the record of FBI number

J. E. Hoover
 Director.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
FD, San Fran., Calif.	Copal Singh #A-13	4-24-18	consp.	
USP, McNeil Island, Wash.	Copal Singh #3139	5-6-18	consp. to vio. US neutrality	1 yr. 1 day
<p align="center"><i>AGNES OSMEDLEY</i></p> <p align="right"><i>40-1</i></p> <p align="right"><i>EX-125</i></p> <p align="right"><i>INDEXED - 44</i></p> <p align="right"><i>61-6580-257 file</i></p> <p align="right"><i>file</i></p>				

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 8-11-82 BY [signature]**

56 MAY 12 1950

Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-15100-1

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

24-17 M.

417 982 A

The following is the record of FBI number

J. E. Hoover
 Director.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, San Fran, Calif.	Nanranjan Dae #A-1	12-29-17	consp.	
<div style="position: relative; height: 400px;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10%; left: 10%;">12</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 20%; left: 70%;">7-10-1</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 30%; left: 25%;">AGNES SMEDLEY</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 60%; left: 45%;">EX-125</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 65%; left: 45%;">INDEXED - 44</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 70%; left: 55%;">61-6580-258 file</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 75%; left: 55%;">NOT RECORDED 5 MAY 5 1950</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 70%; left: 70%;">file Dagm</div> </div>				
<div style="position: relative; height: 100px;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10%; left: 10%;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/16/82 BY [signature]</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 15%; left: 15%;">56 MAY 12 1950</div> </div>				

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-15190-1

NOTICE: THIS RECORD IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

April 27 1950 3253 mab

28-18 M.I.

405 044

The following is the record of FBI number

J. E. Hoover
Director.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, San Fran., Calif.	Santok Singh #A-15	4-24-18	consp.	
USP, McNeil Island, NY	Santok Singh #3140	5-6-18	consp. to vio. US neutrality	21 mos.
AGNES SMEDLEY				
EX-125				
INDEXED - 44				
61-6580-257 file				
NOT RECORDED 5 MAY 5 1950				
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/16/82 BY [signature] 56 MAY 12 1950				

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-15190-1

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

The following is the record of FBI number

405 044

J. E. Hoover
Director.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
	The following is the description of this individual as appearing on print #3140, USP, McNeil Island, NY: Color, Indian (Hindu); sex, male; age, 28 yrs. in 1918; height, 5'2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; weight, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; hair, black; beard, black; eyes, brown; comp., Indian (Hindu). Alias: Santokto Singh.			
				25

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-15190-1

NOTICE: THIS RECORD IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

28-18 M.

417 984 A

The following is the record of FBI number

J. E. Hoover
 Director.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, San Fran., Calif.	Nedham Singh #A-14	4-24-18	consp.	10-1
AGNES SMEDLEY				
<div>EX-125 INDEXED - 44</div> <div>NOT RECORDED 5 MAY 5 1950</div> <div>61-6580-270</div> <div>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-16-82 BY [signature]</div> <div>56 MAY 12 1950</div>				

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

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RECORDED - 74

EX-20 61-6580-261
Date: May 25, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL
BY REGISTERED MAIL

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is attached for your information one copy each of the following reports of the above entitled matter:

Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated 5/2/50,
at Los Angeles, California.

b7C

Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated 5/3/50,
at San Francisco with the following enclosures:

1 photostatic copy of an article "A Day Passes" by
Agnes Smedley, Pages 4 and 5 of "Voice of Youth"
12/5/35

1 photostatic copy of an article "The Light of East
Asia" by Agnes Smedley, Pages 11 to 16 of "The Clipper"
September 1941

1 photostatic copy of an excerpt from Column 2, Page
34 of California VCL Yearbook, 1937

Report of Special Agent Irving K. Anderson, dated 5/4/50,
at Detroit, Michigan.

b7C

Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated 5/1/50,
at Seattle, Washington.

MAY 23 1950
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

cc: [redacted]

AJM:bar

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 6/12/80

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL AGENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK**

DE

FILE NO. 105-279

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 5/4/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/3,4/50	REPORT MADE BY IRVING R. ANDERSON MES
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>JOSEPH ZACK KORNFEDER has never met Subject personally. While in Moscow 1928 one JENSEN, alias JOHNSON, described as important official of Russian OGPU operating in the Far East, attempted to recruit KORNFEDER into Far East Section and mentioned AGNES SMEDLEY as a member thereof. When EARL BROWDER returned to Moscow from China about 1929, BROWDER mentioned SMEDLEY as an American working for Comintern in China.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- RUC -</p> </div> </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; text-align: right;"> AGENCY 176-451A REQ. REC'D 10-27-50 REP'T FOR 11-7-50 BY <i>[Signature]</i> </div> <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 10px; right: 10px; text-align: right;"> 5-25-50 1 CC TDA b2 VIK GAW </div>			
DETAILS: <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><u>At Detroit, Michigan:</u></p> <p>Mr. JOSEPH ZACK KORNFEDER, a former Communist, advised that he does not know Subject personally and to the best of his knowledge has never met her. He stated that while he was in Moscow in about 1928 in attendance at the International Lenin Institute, he had a conversation with one JENSEN, whom he described as an important official of the OGPU Far East Section at that time. He believed that JENSEN also used the alias of JOHNSON. He stated that during the course of a general conversation, JENSEN questioned him as to the possibility of his (KORNFEDER's) entering the OGPU apparatus operating in the Far East. When KORNFEDER questioned him as to any other Americans who might be members of the OGPU operating in the Far East, JENSEN mentioned AGNES SMEDLEY.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">KORNFEDER recalled that in about 1929 when he was still in Moscow, EARL BROWDER (presently expelled leader of the Communist Political</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (AMSD) 3 - New York City (AMSD) 2 - Detroit	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 61-6100-2151 MAY 5 1950 14 </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> RECORDED - 24 INDEXED - 24 EX-64 </div> </div>		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-16-82 BY *[Signature]*

(DE 105-279)

Association) returned to Moscow from China and sometime thereafter he and BROWDER had a conversation pertaining to the Communist situation in China. KORNFEDER recalled that at one time during a discussion of the Chinese Communist situation BROWDER mentioned that AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the Americans working for the Comintern in China.

KORNFEDER believed that he had heard SMEDLEY's name mentioned on other occasions in Communist circles prior to the time he dropped out of the Communist movement in 1934; however, he stated that he could not recall any facts surrounding such statements.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

(DE 105-279)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

KORNFEDER advised that possibly FRED UTLEY, a former Communist whom he believed to be presently in New York City, could possibly furnish additional information on Subject.

With reference to the person named as JENSEN, alias JOHNSON, KORNFEDER was unable to furnish any additional identifying data and could not furnish his present whereabouts, stating that most probably he is still in Russia. It was his recollection that JENSEN may have operated in the United States prior to 1928 under the name JOHNSON.

REFERENCE: Milwaukee teletype to Bureau and Detroit,
May 3, 1950.

New York teletype, April 25, 1950.

FBI NEW HAVEN

5-5-50

7-34 PM

SSM

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK, SEATTLE

U R G E N T

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RE NY TEL TO NEW HAVEN
TODAY. [] LISTED AS SPONSOR OF QUOTE DESCENDANTS OF
AMERICAN REVOLUTION UNQUOTE. ALSO REPORTED AS MEMBER OF LEAGUE OF
PROFESSIONAL GROUPS FOR FOSTER AND FORD IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO AND A
SUPPORTER OF THE NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE, OF THE SCOTTSBORO DEFENSE
COMMITTEE AND A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS
AGAINST WAR. ALSO REPORTEDLEY WAS MEMBER OF THE JOHN REED CLUB AS WELL
AS THE NATIONAL COMMITTE OF FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND VICE
PPRESIDENT OF THE QUOTE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS UNQUOTE. NEW HAVEN
FILES REFLECT NO ACTIVITY IN ANY CITED ORGANIZATIONS SINCE NINETEEN
FORTYSEVEN AND NO PROOF OF CP MEMBERSHIP AND SUGGESTS THAT COWLEY BE
INTERVIEWED REGARDING AGNES SMEDLEY. THE NEWSPAPER WATERBURY RE-
PUBLICAN UNDER DATE OF DECEMBER TWENTYTHREE, FORTYNINE, HAD ARTICLE
STATING [] APPOINTED VISITING LECTURER AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
SEATTLE AND THAT CERTAIN FACULTY MEMBERS PROTESTED THIS APPOINTMENT
CLAIMING [] PRO-COMMUNIST. SEATTLE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY FORWARD BY
TELETYPE TO BUREAU ANY INFO IN ITS FILES ON [] PRETEXT CALL AT
NEW HAVEN THIS DATE REFLECTS [] CONTINUES TO RESIDE AT-SHERMAN,
CONNECTICUT, AND IS USUALLY IN TOWN. NEW HAVEN WILL AWAIT BUREAU
ADVICE BEFORE INTERVIEWING []

SE ADVISED

END ACJ XX ACK IN ORDER PLS

7-38 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

OK FBI NYC JJM

WILLIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-16-93 BY []

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____

b7C

b7C

For ref. see serial 266
264

RECORDED - 18

61-858-211

1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1950
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

WASH 3 FROM SEATTLE VIA SAN FRAN 5-6-50 10-11 PM PDST TJF

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW HAVEN URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS, IS-R. RE NEW HAVEN TEL TODAY. REVIEW SEATTLE FILES RE [] REFLECTS FOLLOWING HIS APPOINTMENT VISITING LECTURER UNIVERSITY OF WASH. SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER DEC. TWENTY THREE NINETEEN FORTY NINE CONTAINED ARTICLE CAPTIONED QUOTE POET LECTURER WILL APPEAR U OF W DESPITE PROTEST UNQUOTE. IT QUOTED [] AS SAYING QUOTE I AM NOT A COMMUNIST. I AM OPPOSED TO COMMUNISM UNQUOTE. IT ALSO STATED QUOTE [] TOLD THE POST INTELLIGENCER AND THE UNIVERSITY THAT HE REGISTERED AS A COMMUNIST VOTER IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO, THIRTYFOUR AND THIRTYSIX ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT VOTE THAT WAY IN THIRTYSIX UNQUOTE. ALL OTHER INFORMATION IN SEATTLE FILE FURNISHED BY BUREAU OR NEW HAVEN. RUC.

b7C

ref see serial 265 WILCOX

NH ADVISED

END AND ACK PLS

WA SF 3 R WA

MINIMALS PLS

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 78

61-650-2
MAY 9 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/16/82 BY []

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mrs. Gandy	_____

WASHK14 FROM NEW YORK 8 5-27 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS, IS-R. REBUTEL MAY FIFTH LAST REQUESTING INFO AS TO WHETHER NEW HAVEN REPORT OF E. R. WHALEN, APRIL TWENTYSEVENTH LAST, SHOULD BE ADMINISTRATIVE OR INVESTIGATIVE. NY TELETYPE APRIL NINETEENTH LAST REFLECTED THAT THIS INVESTIGATION IS PREDICATED ON TELEPHONE CALLS EMANATING FROM RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED] NY.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

END

ACK PLS

NY R 14 WANRJ

INDEXED - 78

RECORDED - 78

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-6-92 BY [signature]

61-6580-262

b7C

MAY 1 1950
K

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RB
dx

(no)

FBI NEW HAVEN

5-8-50

2-13 PM

LH

✓ DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

miss [unclear]

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REBUTEL FIFTH INSTANT.

REPORT SA EDWARD R. WHALEN, MADE NEW HAVEN, APRIL TWENTY SEVEN LAST
CARRIED AS ADMINISTRATIVE INASMUCH AS NEW YORK TEL TO NEW HAVEN OF APRIL
NINETEEN LAST REQUESTED RESULTS BE SUBMITTED BY ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.
REVIEW NEW YORK TEL OF REFERENCE REFLECTS THAT TELEPHONE CALLS WERE MADE
FROM HOME OF [REDACTED] PALISADES, NEW YORK, DURING WHICH TIME
SMEDLEY RESIDED WITH [REDACTED] IN VIEW OF THIS FACT REPORT WILL NOT BE
REWRITTEN UACB.

WILLIS b7C

A IN O PLS

WA 2-15 PM OK FBI WASH DC ED

NY OK FBI NYC DW

RECORDED - 78
INDEXED - 78

61-250-262

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-16-82 BY [signature]

cc: Mr. [unclear]

DISCM
53 MAY 11 1950
62-30

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 15 1962
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Clegg ☐
Mr. Glavin ☐
Mr. Nichols ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tracy ☐
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Belmont ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Nease ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR

25 FROM NEW YORK
URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/14/82 BY SP4 [signature]

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., INTERNAL SECURITY - R REFER TO REPORT OF SA J. T. O-BRIEN DATED MAY TWO SEVEN, NINETEEN FORTY-NINE AT NEW YORK CITY. ON PAGE TWO ONE INFORMATION IS CONTAINED THAT DURING A DISCUSSION AT YADDO ESTATE, SARATOGA CONCERNING SMEDLEY, [REDACTED] BELITTLED THE IDEA THAT SMEDLEY WAS EITHER A COMMUNIST OR ESPIONAGE AGENT. HE STATED THAT IN NINETEEN FORTY WHEN SMEDLEY HAD JUST LEFT CHINA, SHE WROTE HIM AN EIGHT PAGE LETTER FROM LOS ANGELES ABOUT HER TROUBLES STATING THAT THE COMMUNISTS WERE ALL TURNING ON HER AND WERE SEEING TO IT THAT SHE DID NOT GET SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS. HE FURTHER STATED THAT SHE WORKED AS A FARM HAND UNTIL HE RECOMMENDED THAT SHE GO TO YADDO. [REDACTED] QUOTED SMEDLEY AS SAYING THAT SHE HAD BEEN VERY MUCH IN LOVE WITH A CHINESE GENERAL, BUT THAT SHE HAD BEEN "CAUGHT OUT ON A LIMB IN CHINA DUE TO A SWITCH". FILES OF THE NEW YORK OFFICE REFLECT THAT [REDACTED] A WRITER AND FORMER EDITOR OF THE "NEW REPUBLIC", RESIDES AT SHERMAN, CONNECTICUT. HE TESTIFIED AT THE FIRST HISS TRIAL ON BEHALF OF HISS REGARDING A CONVERSATION WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN FORTY. HIS TESTIMONY TENDED TO PICTURE CHAMBERS AS MENTALLY UNSTABLE. UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION, HE DENIED EVER BEING A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER, BUT ADMITTED REGISTERING AS A COMMUNIST AND VOTING COMMUNIST PARTY TICKET IN NINETEEN THIRTY-TWO, THIRTY-FOUR AND THIRTY-SIX. HE CLAIMED

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JUN 13 1962

8

END PAGE ONE

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MAY 1962

2

see serial 264
265

PAGE TWO

b7C

THAT HE WAS A COMMUNIST PARTY SYMPATHIZER ONLY UNTIL NINETEEN THIRTY-
NINE. NEW HAVEN IS REQUESTED TO SUTEL TO BUREAU A SUMMARY OF RECENT
ACTIVITIES FROM FILES OF [REDACTED] AND RECOMMENDATION AS TO ADVISABILITY
OF INTERVIEWING HIM FOR INFORMATION RE SMEDLEY. BUREAU REFER ALSO TO
REPORT OF SA J. T. O-BRIEN DATED APRIL TWO EIGHT LAST WHEREIN INFORMA-
TION IS SET FORTH CONCERNING BACKGROUND OF [REDACTED]
PALISADES, NEW YORK, WITH WHOM SMEDLEY RESIDED FROM JUNE NINETEEN
FORTY-EIGHT UNTIL HER DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND NOVEMBER NINETEEN FORTY-
NINE. UNLESS SPECIFICALLY INSTRUCTED, THE NEW YORK OFFICE WILL NOT
INTERVIEW THESE PERSONS.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

END

cc Mr. Belmont

CLASS BY *Gpt eluz ete*
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 *2*
DATE OF REVIEW *9-16-82*

WNINTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. [unclear]	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

WASHINGTON 27 FROM NEW YORK 3 3-17 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL
ON 04-01-2005

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD
ADVISOR
SLIP
DATE *10/13/82*

AGNES SMEDLEY, IS-R. REBUTEL APR. TWENTYSEVEN LAST, REQUESTING ADVICE
PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] AND PROF. SCOTT NEARING. NY FILE ON

[redacted] WAS., SM-C, [redacted]

[redacted] REFLECTS RECEIPT OF INFO FROM [redacted] ON DEC.

TWENTYFOURTH, FORTYNINE THAT SUBJ MENTIONED HE WAS GOING AWAY FOR A
YEAR, BUT TIME OF LEAVING AND DESTINATION UNKNOWN TO INFORMANT. ALSO

REFLECTS RECEIPT OF INFO FROM [redacted] ON FEB. TWENTY LAST

THAT ONE [redacted], WAS ADDRESSED

TO [redacted] NYC. DATE OF POSTMARK NOT

AVAILABLE.] NY FILE ON SCOTT NEARING, ALBANY ORIGIN, BUFILE ONE HUND-
RED DASH ONE SIX EIGHT FOUR TWO, REFLECTS LATEST INFO AS OF FEB.

TWENTYFIRST, LAST THAT NEARING WAS RESIDING IN JAMAICA, VERMONT.

FOR INFO OF ALBANY OFFICE, DETROIT INFT [redacted] STATED

THAT IN A CONVERSATION WITH SCOTT NEARING, WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS SECRE-

CP MEMBER, IN LATTER PART OF THIRTYTHREE, NEARING WAS OF THE OPINION

*For reference see serials 224
238*

END PAGE ONE

53 MAY 15 1950

EX-136

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

64-6540-267

MAY 9 1950

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b2
b7D
b7C

(U)

b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

b7C

b7D

THAT SMEDLEY WAS A PARTY LINER. [] INTERPRETED THIS TO MEAN THAT SMEDLEY WAS PROBABLY NOT ACTUAL CP MEMBER, BUT WAS OF MORE USE AS A FRONT BECAUSE OF HER WRITINGS THAN AS ACTUAL CP MEMBER. FOR BACKGROUND INFO ON SMEDLEY, ALBANY OFFICE REFER TO PREVIOUS REPORTS SUBMITTED BY ALBANY IN SMEDLEY CASE. NY FILE ON [] REFLECTS HE HAS BEEN ACTIVE UNTIL RECENTLY AS DAILY WORKER CORRESPONDENT, NO INDICATION OF DEFECT-ION FROM CP. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY, NY WILL TAKE NO FURTHER AC-TION WITH RESPECT TO INTERVIEWING [] ALBANY REQUESTED TO SUTEL SUMMARY OF RECENT ACTIVITIES OF NEARING TO BUREAU WITH RECOMMENDATION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT NEARING SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR INFO RE SMEDLEY.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

HOLD

5-11-50 (Smedley died May 6, 1950)
Re [] - no action ok. No indication
he knows of espionage act. on part of
subject. M.
cc: Mr. Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NA
4/15/50

MAY - 3 1950

TELETYPE

#

CONF WASHINGTON AND WFO 30 FROM NEW YORK 3 3-31 AM
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS, IS-R. REBUTEL APR. TWENTYSEVENTH LAST, AUTHORIZING INTERVIEW OF TARAKNATH DAS. DUE TO HEAVY WORK SCHEDULE AND ILL HEALTH DAS REQUESTED INTERVIEW BE POSTPONED UNTIL EVENING OF MAY FOURTH NEXT. RESULTS WILL BE PROMPTLY REPORTED. RERPT OF SA LEON O. PRIOR DATED APR. TWENTYSEVEN, FIFTY AT MIAMI, FLA. FILES THIS OFFICE REFLECT

[REDACTED] WAS

REPORTED AS OF JAN. THIRTYONE, FIFTY TO BE ACTIVE IN CP AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON, DC. WFO IS ORIGIN. FILES ALSO REFLECT THAT JOSEPH S.

GELDERS WAS REPORTED AS OF MAR. TWENTYSIX, FORTYTWO, RESIDING AT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TRUSSVILLE, ALA, AND TO BE ACTIVE IN CP

AFFAIRS. BIRMINGHAM ORIGIN. FOR INFO OF WFO AND BIRMINGHAM OFFICES, PAUL CROUCH ADVISED MIAMI OFFICE THAT WHILE HE WAS A CP ORGANIZER IN THE SOUTH IN THE LATE THIRTIES, HE WAS TOLD BY [REDACTED] THAT HE COULD QUOTE FROM THE WRITINGS OF AGNES SMEDLEY ON CHINESE MATTERS AND USE HER MATERIAL TO INFLUENCE LIBERALS AND PROFESSIONALS IN THE SOUTH

IN FIGHT AGAINST CHINAG KAI-SHEK. [REDACTED] STATED THAT [REDACTED] GAVE

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18 JUN 18 1950

END PAGE ONE

see serial 247

RECORDED - 78

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED X-136

DATE 8-26-82 BY [REDACTED]

MAY 9 1950

b7C

PAGE TWO

SIMILAR INSTRUCTIONS TO [REDACTED] AT THAT TIME CP ORGANIZER IN
ALA. SMEDLEY IS A JOURNALIST AND AUTHOR SPECIALIZING IN FAR EAST,
RESIDED IN GERMANY FROM TWENTYONE TO TWENTYNINE, IN CHINA FROM TWENTY
NINE TO FORTY, IN US FROM FORTY TO FORTYNINE, AND IN NOV., FORTYNINE
SHE LEFT FOR ENGLAND AND IS REPORTED DUE BACK TO US SOON. DURING
RESIDENCE IN CHINA AND GERMANY, MADE BRIEF TRIPS TO RUSSIA AND TO THE b7C
US. IS RELIABLY REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN AN IMPORTANT AND ACTIVE MEMBER
OF A SOVIET ESPIONAGE RING IN CHINA FROM TWENTYNINE TO THIRTYTWO AND
POSSIBLY LATER. WHILE IN US HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN COMMUNIST FRONTS DEVOTED
TO COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA CONCERNING FAR EAST SITUATION. WFO AND BIRMINGHAM
OFFICES REQUESTED TO SUTEL, SUMMARY OF RECENT ACTIVITIES OF [REDACTED] AND
[REDACTED] AND RECOMMENDATION AS TO ADVISABILITY OF INTERVIEWING THEM
RE SMEDLEY.

SCHEIDT

BIRMINGHAM ADVISED

1
4

ACK AND DISC PLS

HOLD

NYC R-30 WA

NYC R-1 CG

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Marshall

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-16-82 BY [signature]

55 P

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., IS - R. RE REPORT SA J. T. O-BRIEN, DATED APRIL TWENTY EIGHT LAST AT NYC, REFLECTING INFO RECEIVED FROM LOUIS BUDENZ THAT IN APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN TWENTY ONE HE WAS INTRODUCED TO AGNES SMEDLEY BY ROGER BALDWIN, AT WHICH TIME SMEDLEY ACCUSED BUDENZ OF BEING "A GOVERNMENT MAN". FILES IN THIS OFFICE REFLECT THAT ROGER N. BALDWIN IS DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, NY, WHICH ORGANIZATION IS AVOWEDLY NON COMMUNIST, BUT HAS FREQUENTLY ESPOUSED CAUSES SUPPORTED BY THE CP. MOST RECENTLY HAS AGITATED FOR AN INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE RIOTS WHICH OCCURRED LAST SUMMER AT PEEKSKILL, NY, AT A CONCERT GIVEN BY PAUL ROBESON. FILES ALSO REFLECT THAT THERE HAS BEEN CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE DIRECTOR AND BALDWIN. BALDWIN WAS RECIPIENT OF LETTER DATED OCT. TEN FORTY NINE FROM THE DIRECTOR WHICH ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT OF A LETTER OF EXPLANATION FROM BALDWIN REGARDING AN ACLU REPORT WHICH MENTIONED THE BUREAU IN DEROGATORY TERMS. THE LETTER CHIDED BALDWIN FOR MAKING STATEMENTS REGARDING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU WITHOUT ASCERTAINING THE TRUE FACTS. NYO WILL NOT INTERVIEW BALDWIN UNLESS SPECIFICALLY INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.

HOLD PLS

EX-136

MAY 9 1950

SCHEIDT

No action taken since [signature] as no indication of [signature] on part of [signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-11-82 BY SP-10

May 10-1

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

FBI ALBANY

5-3-50

5-42PM

DIRECTOR, FBI..... U R G E N T

AGNES SMEDLEY, IS, R. RE NEW YORK TEL THIS DATE. SCOTT NEARING
PRESENTLY RESIDES AT JAMAICA, VT. FILES OF THIS OFFICE REFLECT NO
PROOF OF CP MEMBERSHIP OR CONTACT WITH CP THIS AREA. HOWEVER, NEARING
IN LECTURES AND PUBLISHED WRITINGS ADVOCATES COMMUNISM. PHILADELPHIA
INFORMANT [] REPORTED ON SERIES OF LECTURES NEARING GAVE AT UMHA,
PHILADELPHIA, JAN. NINETEEN TO FEB. NINE, FIFTY. INFORMANT STATED
NEARING DANGEROUS AND THAT HE WAS INFLUENTIAL PERSON, WHO, AS NON-
COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER, TEACHES AND SPREADS COMMUNIST DOCTRINES.
NEARING-S LECTURES ARE SPONSORED BY WORLD EVENTS COMMITTEE, ONE TWO
FIVE FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. DC., WHICH ALSO PUBLISHES HIS
PAMPHLETS. IN PAMPHLET ENTITLED QUOTE FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM
UNQUOTE, OF WHICH NEARING IS AUTHOR, DISTRIBUTED AT LECTURE ON JAN.
NINETEEN, NEARING SPEAKS OF CAPITALISTS AS ROBBERS AND WARNS THAT THEY
WILL FIGHT HARD TO PRESERVE THEIR PROPERTY AND PRIVILEGES. HE STATES
THAT ONLY WHEN THE OPPRESSED ARE SUCCESSFUL IN TAKING AND HOLDING POWER,
CAN THEY HOPE TO ESCAPE FROM THE SUFFERING WHICH ACCOMPANIES THE DEATH
OF THE CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM. HE FURTHER STATES QUOTE THE WAGE WORKERS
OF THE WORLD PAREN THE PROLETARIAT PAREN MUST ACT AS GRAVE DIGGERS FOR
CAPITALISM AT THE SAME TIME AS THEY SERVE AS MIDWIFE FOR COMMUNISM
UNQUOTE. WASHINGTON FIELD LETTER TO BUREAU DATED APRIL THREE, FIFTY.
CONCERNING NEARING-S APPEARANCE BEFORE A SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUB-

for reference
see serials
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224
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m

RECORDED - 78

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MAY 9 1950

267-10

PAGE TWO

COMMITTEE ON FEB. SEVENTEEN, FIFTY, REFLECTS THAT NEARING ADVOCATES THAT US WITHDRAW SUPPORT FROM CAPITALISTIC COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ASIA, ANNOUNCE AN END TO THE COLD WAR, TERMINATE THE ARMAMENT RACE, AND CEASE COMBATING COMMUNISM. NO INDICATION THAT NEARING HAS BEEN AT ANY TIME IN DISAGREEMENT WITH THE CP, USA. NO INTERVIEW WITH NEARING WILL BE CONDUCTED UNLESS THE BUREAU SPECIFICALLY REQUESTS.

WALL

END

4-50 PM OK FNFBI WASH DC RB

5-11-50 Smedley died 5-6-50

*No interview requested since no indication
Nearing known of espionage act. on*

part of Smedley M.

cc Mr. Belmont

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. MAY 1, 1950

URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC'S

ALBANY
BOSTON
DETROIT
LOS ANGELES
MIAMI
NEWARK
NEW YORK
RICHMOND
SEATTLE
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON FIELD

RE AGNES SMEDLEY, IS-R. ALL OFFICES COVER LEADS IN ABOVE CASE EXPEDITIOUSLY,
AND SUBMIT REPORTS IMMEDIATELY. NEW YORK ALSO INCLUDE STATEMENTS OF LOUIS
BUDENZ AND SUTEL DATE REPORT WILL LEAVE YOUR OFFICE

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

AJM:ppg

COPIES DESTROYED

8 JUN 13 1962

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

56 MAY 17 1950

SENT VIA

RECORDED - 86

EX-20

MAY 4 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/16/82 BY [signature]

Per [signature]

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-101
100-27302

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

WASH AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

4-26-50

4:20 PM

URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC

Murchison

AGNES SMITHLEY, IS - R. RECAP APRIL TWENTYFIVE, LAST, WHEREIN IT WAS REQUESTED THE WFO CHECK HQUA RECORDS FOR INFO RE SMITHLEY, INCLUDING NAMES OF WITNESSES. FILES OF HQUA IN PROCESS OF BEING CHECKED BY THIS OFFICE, HOWEVER, IT IS REQUESTED THAT BUREAU LIAISON CONTACT HQUA TO OBTAIN NAMES OF WITNESSES WHO MIGHT APPEAR BEFORE THE HQUA AT A FUTURE DATE IN REGARD TO THE CONTEMPLATED HEARING TO BE GIVEN AGNES SMITHLEY.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 9

61-6580-272
MAY 1 1950

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/16/82 BY [signature]

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

May 2, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Reurtel April 26, 1950.

RECORDED - 9

61-6580-272
No action is being taken by the Bureau relative to contacting HCUA to obtain names of witnesses who might appear before the HCUA at a future date in regard to the contemplated hearing to be given Agnes Smedley. It is not desired that your office take any action to obtain names of witnesses who will in the future be used by the HCUA. You should however continue to review the HCUA files and obtain therefrom where available the sources of information contained therein. Should you receive information thru other sources as to the identity of prospective witnesses the Bureau should be advised.

cc: New York

AJM:bar:rls

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-16-82 BY [signature]

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

MAY 1, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC'S, NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

ARMED MENACE, WAS. INTERNAL SECURITY WASH. D.C. TO NEW YORK TEL APRIL TWENTY-THREE, FIFTH, IN WHICH ADVISORY BOARD WAS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW [REDACTED]

b1

(c)

[REDACTED] AUTHORITY GRANTED.

RECORDED

HOOPER

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL DELIVERY)

WHL:ool/ou

DATE: 04-01-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 04-01-2030

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. BY *SP4 dlu*
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *8/19/72*

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

MAY 1 5 58 PM '50

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *8-10-82* BY *B. J. [signature]*

SENT VIA

CONFIDENTIAL

Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APR 22 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD 9 FROM NEW YORK 22 10-15 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

DATE: 04-01-2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC BCE/MLT/EHL

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 04-01-2030

CLASS. BY ~~SP-1~~ ~~SP-2~~ ~~SP-3~~
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW ~~4/1/92~~

RE. AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., IS-R. REFERENCE/RPT OF SA EDWIN R TULLY
DATED APRIL SEVENTEENTH LAST AT NYC IN CASE ENTITLED "OWEN LATTIMORE,
ESPIONAGE-R," WHICH SETS OUT INFO RECEIVED FROM WILLIAM ~~X~~ GOODWIN
FORMER LOBBYIST FOR NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT OF CHINA. REFER ALSO
TO ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION OF THIS REPORT WHICH SETS OUT BACKGROUND
INFO RE [REDACTED] WAS ASKED FOR INFO CONCERNING SMEDLEYS
ACTIVITIES. HE STATED HE HAD NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE BUT WOULD ATTEMPT
TO LOCATE SOMEONE WHO COULD FURNISH INFO. [REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY THAT
HE HAD TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED HIS "PERSONAL FRIEND" [REDACTED]

GOODWIN TOLD [REDACTED] HE WANTED INFO CONCERNING SMEDLEY FOR A "
"RESPONSIBLE AND TRUSTED FRIEND". [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] FURTHER STATED HE HEARD HE WAS
BEING INVESTIGATED BY PERSONS HIRED BY OWEN LATTIMORE AND HAS ISSUED
A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS STATING THAT HE WELCOMES SUCH INVESTIGATION.
ALSO STATES [REDACTED] HAS HIGH REGARDS FOR BUREAU BUT DISTRUSTS STATE
DEPARTMENT. [REDACTED]

8 JUN 13 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FURTHER STATED THAT

HE HAS APPOINTMENT TO BREAKFAST WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CONCERNING THIS MATTER. BUREAU AUTHORIZATION
REQUESTED FOR IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED] BY WASHINGTON
FIELD OFFICE.

SCHEIDT

cc: Mr. Belmont

END

NY R 9 WA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 4/25/50

WASHINGTON

FROM NEW YORK

2-06AM

CLASS. BY

REASON FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW

ADDR

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re

Agnes Smectey 4/16/42

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY NEW YORK ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMANT

IS-C.

INFORMANT INTERVIEWED THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING BY NEW YORK AGENTS. AT OUTSET
OF INTERVIEW, INFORMANT SHOWED NUMEROUS PIECES OF CORRESPONDENCE, NEWSPAPER CLIPPIN
AND OTHER SUCH ITEMS SHOWING HIS LONG ASSOCIATION IN CP AS WELL AS POSITION OF ESTEEM
AND RESPECT HE HAS OCCUPIED IN MOVEMENT

b2

b7D

INFORMANT
SAID THAT DUCLOS ARTICLE IN SPRING OF FORTYFIVE WAS WELL RECEIVED BY CP MEMBERSHIP
SINCE IT TOOK EARL BROWDER TO TASK FOR HIS NUMEROUS SHORT COMINGS AND TENDENCY TOWARD
DICTATORIAL PRACTICES. INFORMANT STATED THAT WILLIAM Z. FOSTER SAVED EUGENE DENNIS
FROM MEETING THE SAME FATE AS EARL BROWDER AS IT WAS COMMONLY EXPECTED THAT DENNIS,
AS BROWDER-S CHIEF LIEUTENANT, SHOULD HAVE BEEN EXPELLED. IT WAS INFORMANT-S OPINION
THAT FOSTER BUILT UP DENNIS TO OFFSET THE INFLUENCE EXERTED BY JACK STACHEL FOR MANY
YEARS AND THAT FOSTER HAS PITTED THESE TWO LEADERS AGAINST EACH OTHER TO MAINTAIN
HIMSELF IN POWER. INFORMANT STATED THAT IN HIS OPINION, WHILE FOSTER IS THE "RUBBER
STAMP" HEAD OF THE PARTY, HE IS THE FINAL AUTHORITY ON MATTERS OF BASIC PARTY POLICY
AND THAT QUESTIONS OF POLICY CONFRONTED BY DENNIS OR STACHEL MUST BE REFERRED BY THEM
TO FOSTER FOR HIS APPROVAL. WHEN AND IF FOSTER-S APPROVAL ON POLICY IS RENDERED,
THEN DENNIS AND STACHEL HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO EXECUTE POLICIES WHICH THEY MAY FAVOR
UNDER THE NAME OF FOSTER SO LONG AS IT ADHERES TO THE LINE APPROVED BY FOSTER.

INFORMANT BELIEVED THAT DENNIS IS ONLY LOGICAL SUCCESSOR TO FOSTER IF AND WHEN FOSTER
RETIRES OR DIES. INFORMANT DECLARED THAT IN HIS OPINION, CP LEADERSHIP WAS ABOUT
TO BLOW UP DUE TO A GREAT AMOUNT OF JEALOUSY AND FACTIONALISM AMONGST LEADERS FOR
AT LEAST THREE YEARS FOLLOWING DUCLOS ARTICLE AND THAT ARRESTS OF THE TWELVE LEADERS
IN JULY FORTYEIGHT SAVED THE PARTY FROM THIS BLOW UP. AS A RESULT, INFORMANT CONTINUED,
THESE ARRESTS SERVED AS A RALLYING POINT FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF RANK AND FILE MEMBERS
TO COME TO THE SUPPORT OF THE ARRESTED PARTY LEADERSHIP AND IN THE INFORMANT-S OPINION,
THE ARREST DID SOMEWHAT UNIFY AND STRENGTHEN THE MEMBERSHIP. WITH REGARD TO UNDER-

INDEXED

61-6580-27A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61-6580

5-69m

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-155716-146

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUND ACTIVITIES OF THE PARTY AT PRESENT, INFORMANT OPINED THAT PARTY IS ALWAYS READY TO GO UNDERGROUND AT A MOMENTS NOTICE BUT THAT TODAY THEY ARE QUASI UNDERGROUND AND OPERATE AS MUCH ABOVE GROUND AS POSSIBLE ESPECIALLY IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH MATTERS AS OPPOSITION TO THE MUNDT BILL AND DEFENSE OF COMMUNIST LEADERS. b7D
INFORMANT INDICATED THAT ALTERNAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

UNDOUBTEDLY BE SELECTED FROM AMONGST THE FOLLOWING...ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN, ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, ARNOLD JOHNSON, ROY HUDSON, NAT GANLEY, LOUIS WEINSTOCK, BEN GOLD, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN AND MORRIS CHILDS, IF LATTER IS NOT REALLY ILL. ACCORDING TO INFORMANT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], WOULD PROBABLY BE NAMED FROM b7D
AMONG THE FOLLOWING ... BETTY GANNETT, MAX WEISS, SIDNEY STEIN, WILLIAM NORMAN, ABNER W. BERRY, GEORGE BLAKE, CLAUDIA JONES, WILLIAM WEINER AND PERHAPS V. J. JEROME. INFORMANT COMMENTED IN HIS OPINION ALBERT BLUMBERG OF BALTIMORE, FORMERLY NATIONAL CP LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY, WAS AT ONE TIME COORDINATOR OF SECRET GOVERNMENT GROUP OF COMMUNISTS WHOSE IDENTITIES ARE UNKNOWN TO THE INFORMANT. IN THIS CONNECTION, HE SAID THAT BLUMBERG USED TO REPORT WEEKLY TO EUGENE DENNIS IN NEW YORK CITY UP UNTIL FORTYSIX. THE INFORMANT MENTIONED THE NAMES OF [REDACTED] WHO HE HAD REASON TO b7C
BELIEVE WERE ENGAGED IN SECRET PARTY APPARATUS WORK IN THE US AND THAT [REDACTED] ESPECIALLY HAD A LONG BACKGROUND OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE. IN INFORMANT-S OPINION, [REDACTED] WOULD BE THE FIRST PERSON HE WOULD SUSPECT OF HEADING THE SECRET COMMUNIST APPARATUS IN NORTH AMERICA AT THE PRESENT TIME, WORKING UNDER ORDERS DIRECT FROM MOSCOW. INFORMANT WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP ON PART OF AGNES SMEDLEY SINCE HE SAID HE KNEW HER ONLY AS A LECTURER AND WRITER. INFORMANT STATED THAT SMEDLEY SPENT MANY YEARS WITH THE CHINESE RED ARMY AND THAT HER WRITING AND SPEECHES WERE FAVORABLE TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS. INFORMANT REPEATEDLY MENTIONED THAT HE IS LOOKING FORWARD TO THE DAY THAT HE CAN QUIETLY REMOVE HIMSELF FROM THE PARTY ORBIT AND RESUME HIS EXPECTED PLACE IN AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT IN SOME RESPONSIBLE POSITION AS (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WELL AS RETURN TO A NORMAL WAY OF LIFE. THE INFORMANT INDICATED THAT HIS WIFE IS QUITE CONCERNED WITH HIS HEALTH AND PEACE OF MIND AS WELL AS HER OWN AND IS ANXIOUS TO SEE HIM SEVER ALL CONNECTIONS WITH THE PARTY. INFORMANT STATED THAT HE HAS DISCUSSED WITH HIS WIFE HIS CONTACT WITH THIS BUREAU AND THAT HIS WIFE HAS RAISED SEVERAL QUESTIONS CONCERNING POSSIBLE REPERCUSSIONS OR RAMIFICATIONS WHICH MIGHT RESULT FROM THIS CONTACT. INFORMANT STATED THAT HIS WIFE IS ANITCOMMUNIST AND DETESTS PARTY LEADERS AND IS SOMEWHAT HAPPY OVER THE FACT THAT HE HAS MADE CONTACT WITH THE BUREAU BUT IS ALSO CONCERNED ABOUT HIS WELFARE. DETAILS FOLLOW IN LETTER. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO RECONTACT INFORMANT WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOON, APRIL TWENTY SIX, FOR A FEW HOURS. (U)

SCHEIDT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-16-82 BY [signature]

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. May 5, 1950

Transmit the following message to SAC, NEW YORK

ACHES SLEDLEY, WAS, IS DASH R. REPEP SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN DATED APRIL
TWENTY EIGHT LAST AND NY LET APRIL TWENTY EIGHT LAST. RE REFERENCED LETTER,
PARAGRAPH TWO IN WHICH YOU ADVISED THAT INFO ON RICHARD LAUTERBACH AND THE
NATIONAL GUARDIAN WAS BEING CARRIED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION OF
REFERENCED REPORT, THEY HAVING BEEN TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED BY THE SUBJECT.
REFERENCED REPORT, PAGE ONE ONE SIX REFLECTS THAT LAUTERBACH AND THE NATIONAL
GUARDIAN ARE SUBSCRIBERS OF PHONES TO WHICH CALLS WERE MADE FROM THE
RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED] PALISADES, NY, WHERE SLEDLEY WAS A HOUSEGUEST.
NO INDICATION CALLS WERE MADE BY SLEDLEY. IF YOU FIND FACTS TO BE OTHERWISE
CARRY INFO ON LAUTERBACH AND NATIONAL GUARDIAN IN NEXT REPORT UNDER

b7C

INVESTIGATIVE SECTION. BUREAU HAS CHANGED REFERENCED REPORT TO INDICATE
PAGES EIGHTY FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED FIFTY FOUR INCLUSIVE AS ADMINISTRATIVE
SECTION. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO LIKEWISE, REASON BEING THAT THERE IS NO
INDICATION OR PROOF THAT SUBSCRIBERS WERE IN CONTACT WITH SLEDLEY SINCE ALL
CALLS WERE MADE TO RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED] REFERENCED REPORT
FAILS TO SET FORTH OUTSTANDING UNDEVELOPED LEADS. YOU HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED
THAT EACH REPORT EMANATING FROM YOUR OFFICE MUST RESTATE ALL LEADS

OUTSTANDING. THESE INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED IN ORDER THAT THE CASE
CAN BE PROPERLY SUPERVISED BY YOUR OFFICE AND THE BUREAU. THE BUREAU'S

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE FOLLOWED AND YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO SUBMIT IMMEDIATELY
LEAD SHEETS FOR THE REPORT OF SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN DATED APRIL TWENTY EIGHT
LAST AT NY. YOU HAVE BEEN FURTHER INSTRUCTED TO REVIEW SUBJECT'S FILE
ASSURE YOURSELF THAT ALL LOGICAL LEADS HAVE BEEN COVERED THUS FAR. THIS HAS

AJ:jam

RECORDED - 9

SENT VIA

1232 A M

Per

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8 JUN 13 1962

MAY 5 7 40 PM '50

RECEIVED READING ROOM

U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

NOT BEEN DONE AS INDICATED BY LEADS PRESENTLY OUTSTANDING. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO COMPLETE THE REVIEW OF SUBJECT'S FILE BY TUESDAY NEXT AND ADVISE THE BUREAU BY TEL THAT THIS HAS BEEN DONE AND THAT ALL LOGICAL LEADS HAVE BEEN SET OUT. THESE LEADS SHOULD BE SET FORTH BY TEL TO THE BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES REQUESTING THAT A TELETYPE SUMMARY BE FURNISHED THE BUREAU AND YOUR OFFICE AND TO SUBMIT A REPORT IMMEDIATELY. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SUPERVISION OF THIS CASE IS ONE FOR YOUR OFFICE AND THEREFORE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION AND CLOSE SUPERVISION SHOULD BE AFFORDED THIS CASE. ALL LEADS AND REPORTS MUST BE GIVEN EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION.

HOOVER

1232 A 4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4-3

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/DCE/MLT/vta
ON 11-12-2004

DECODE OF DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 470 FROM [REDACTED]
DATED MAY 8, 1950 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA THE
STATE DEPARTMENT. (U)

b7C

AGNES SMEDLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REBUCABLE APRIL 17 LAST.
TO-DAY-S EVENING NEWSPAPER CARRIES STORY STATING SUBJECT DIED
QUOTE AT AN OXFORD NURSING HOME, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TO-DAY.
UNQUOTE. BRITISH AUTHORITIES ARE CONFIRMING AND BUREAU WILL
BE FURTHER INFORMED. (U)

b2

RECEIVED:

[5-8-50

2:39 P.M.]

EWR

CLASS. BY *bmj/plw/mf*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *9.16.82*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

cc: Mr. Ferris

RECORDED - 82

MAY 9 1950
12

(U)

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NA
3:45 PM
5/5/50
CARBON COPY

RECEIVED
JUN 2 1950

[Handwritten signature]
DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Board	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 6 ~~425~~ 5 12-22ZAM
DIRECTOR URGENT

b7C

OWEN LATTIMORE - ESP-R. COPY EDITOR, NY POST, FORMER
MANAGING EDITOR OF THE "DAILY WORKER" IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO THIRTY
SEVEN, ADVISED TODAY HE DID NOT KNOW THE SUBJECT OR AGNES SMEDLEY OR
GUNTHER STEIN.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

61-6580-1
NOT RECORDED
132 JUN 2 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-17-82 BY SP-1/ELW/ny

32 JUN 6 1950

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-286620

C O P Y

TO : MR. KEAY

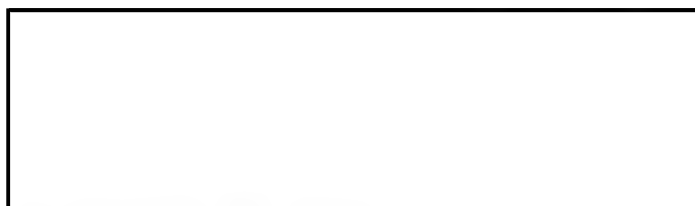
May 4, 1950

FROM : S. W. REYNOLDS

SUBJECT : AMERASIA
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Hennrich in the Espionage Section advised the writer that information has been obtained that Major General Willoughby, G-2, of the Far East Command, has stated that he has enough information on [redacted] to "hang him." Mr. Hennrich also indicated that the Far East Command allegedly has a book which includes a photograph of Agnes Smedley in a Russian uniform. b7C

He requested that G-2 contact the Far East Command and request all information on Agnes Smedley, in addition to all information on the following individuals:



b7C

the Amerasia Magazine.

It was also requested that the Far East Command furnish either a photographic or photostatic copy of the picture of Agnes Smedley which appeared in the book in the possession of General Willoughby.

A request was made of Major Carlan of the Intelligence Division. Major Carlan has advised that he has received a cable from the Far East Command which indicates that "the photograph of Smedley appears on the page facing page 42 in the book, 'China Fights Back' published by Vanguard Press, New York, in 1938." The Far East Command has indicated, according to Major Carlan that Smedley does not appear in a Soviet uniform but the uniform is probably the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army. *u Per Army LTR 3.30.43 ny 6.20.23*

Major Carlan indicated that the Far East Command has referred him to numerous communications which they previously have submitted regarding the other individuals concerning whom information was requested. Major Carlan stated that he was checking all of these references to make certain that they had been submitted to the Bureau. *u Per Army LTR 3/30/43 ny 6.20.23*

This matter will be followed closely with Major Carlan and all information received will be immediately furnished to the Espionage Section.

61-6580-✓
NOT RECORDED

MAY 24 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/10/82 BY [signature]
58 MAY 26 1950

61-6580
Re Agnes Smedley

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-267360-1014

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAY 5, 1950

URGENT

Transmit the following message to SAC'S, NEW HAVEN
NEW YORK

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS; INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REREF EDWARD R. WHALEN DATED
APRIL TWENTY-SEVEN LAST AT NEW HAVEN. BUREAU UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER
REPORT SHOULD BE INDICATED AS ADMINISTRATIVE OR INVESTIGATIVE SINCE NEW
HAVEN FAILED TO INSERT PREDICATION PARAGRAPH. NEW YORK ADVISE NEW HAVEN
AND BUREAU WHETHER INVESTIGATION IS PREDICATED ON TELEPHONE CALLS KNOWN
TO BE MADE BY SMEDLEY TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OR IF TELEPHONE CALLS EMANATED FROM
RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED], NEW YORK. NEW HAVEN INSTRUCTED TO REWRITE
REPORT WITH PREDICATION PARAGRAPH IF TELEPHONE CALLS MADE BY SMEDLEY.
REPORTS SHOULD BE EXPEDITED.

HOOVER.

AJM:PRM *pmw*

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8 JUN 13 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/14/82 BY *SP4 dmy*

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT VIA *6-25 PM*

Per *[Signature]*

b7C

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 5 5 20 PM '50

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
This Case Originated At NEW YORK File No. 100-16688 PJ
Report Made At BOSTON Date When Made 5-6-50 Period For Which Made 5-2-50 Report Made By [redacted] b7C

Title AGNES SMEDLEY, was. Character Of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis Of Facts: Subject known to Confidential Informant [redacted] b2 b7D
Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities no longer functioning. Report #2100 of this committee reflects no information regarding subject.

- RUC -

Details: [Boston Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability] and well acquainted with activities of professional members of the Communist Party, District #1, states that he has no knowledge of AGNES SMEDLEY. b2 b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/4/44 BY [redacted]

It should be noted that an unpaid special group was created under Chapter 32, Resolves of 1937, Massachusetts General Court, which established a group to investigate activities within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and other subversive organizations

Approved And Forwarded [signature] Special Agent In Charge [signature] DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

Copies Of This Report
5 Bureau
3 Albany
2 New York
3 Boston

161-6580-277 RECORDED - 79
MAY 10 1950
34 INDEXED - 79

COPY IN FILE
CLASS. BY [redacted]
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-10-82

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 100-16688

submitted a report under House Report #2100. It is further noted that the work of this group referred to as the Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, terminated its work with the submission of the report already described above.

This report does not contain any information regarding AGNES SMEDLEY.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 100-16688

b2

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b7D

Boston Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, has previously made available to the Boston Office an announcement of the "Call to the American Continental Congress for Peace" described as being held at Mexico City, September 5 to 10, 1949, the headquarters of this organization were given as Room 70, 49 West 44th St., New York 18, New York. *U*

Included among the persons recorded as sponsors of the Congress was AGNES SMEDLEY.

Included among the sponsors of the Congress in the Boston Field Division area were the following persons identified by Boston ☐ as members of the Communist Party, District #1: *U*

b2

b7D

~~WILLIAM HARRISON~~
Professor DIRK J. ~~ASTRUIK~~.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 100-16688

LEAD PAGE

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York City

Will attempt to determine the identity and fully describe "Call to the American Continental Congress for Peace", whose headquarters were given as Room 70, 49 West 44th St., New York 18, N.Y.

If proper confidential informant sources are available will endeavor to determine whether this Congress was Communist dominated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 100-16688

INFORMANT PAGE

b2

Boston [redacted] identical with informant
[redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

b7D

Boston [redacted] contacted by SA Clement A.

b7C

O'Brien, [redacted]

24

REFERENCES: Bufile 61-6580.
New York tel 4-26-50.
Butel 5-1-50.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4-8	
Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

gm)
 DECODE OF DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 471 FROM SIS NUMBER 828
 DATED MAY 9, 1950 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA THE
 STATE DEPARTMENT. ~~(U)~~

AGNES SMEDLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY-R. REMYCABLE MAY 8 LAST.
 SCOTLAND YARD HAS CONFIRMED THROUGH OXFORD POLICE IDENTITY
 AND DEATH OF SUBJECT AT OXFORD NURSING HOME ON MAY 6 LAST. ~~(U)~~

RECEIVED [5-9-50

12:29 PM] ~~(U)~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
 ON 11-12-2004

RECORDED

CLASS. BY *[Signature]*
 REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW *8-16-82*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
 outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
 order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems. ~~(U)~~

cc: Mr. Harris

61-6580
~~(U)~~

met

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY THE FIELD MAIL

Date:

May 23, 1950

To:

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

From:

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is attached hereto for your information one copy of the
report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 5/20/50, at Washington.

b7C

Attachment

cc:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL DELIVERY

b2

AJM:bar

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

DECLASSIFIED BY *gaf*
ON *8-16-82*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-17302

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5-10-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/28; 5/1, 2/50	REPORT MADE BY GCM:NPB
TITLE AGNES SMEDLEY, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Files of HCUA reflect AGNES SMEDLEY was sponsor of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, New York City, 1949; sponsor of Civil Rights Congress, Chicago, November 21, 23, 1947; speaker for the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy, and signer of statements defending Executive Board members of Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. HCUA files also indicate SMEDLEY affiliated with American League for Peace and Democracy, Daily Worker, New Masses magazine, and the World Peace Conference. Files HCUA also reflect SMEDLEY contributor to New Masses and Daily Worker. Confidential Informant, of unknown reliability, advised known SMEDLEY 25 years slightly and did not believe her to be either espionage agent or member of CP. He stated he considered her to be an apologist for the Russians and also felt she was a person who would always be on the unpopular side of any question.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-16-92 BY SP4/DAJcc - 5-29-50
TDA

b2

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		161-6780-279	RECORDED - 71
⑤ - Bureau 3 - New York (100-68282) 2 - Washington FIELD		<i>[Signature]</i>	INDEXED - 71
COPY IN FILE			EX - 78

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DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect the following information concerning AGNES SMEDLEY:

Sponsor, Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, New York City, March 25-27, 1949 - Source - The Conference "Call".

It is noted that files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that DEAN ACHESON, Secretary of State, in a public statement, asserted this organization was a Communist front organization.

Signer of letter against the Committee on Un-American Activities and ouster of Communists in film industry - source - Daily Worker, December 1, 1947; page 3.

The Daily Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper published in New York City.

AGNES SMEDLEY made a statement, "We will have to deal with the Chinese Communists in the future, or have no dealings whatever with the Chinese nation". - Source - letter to the Editor, New York Star, November 16, 1948, page 12.

Supporter of Citizens United to Abolish the WOOD-RANKIN Committee - Source - Full page advertisement, New York Times, March 14, 1946, page 18.

Sponsor of a Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, New York City, March 25-27, 1949 - Source - the Conference program, page 13.

Speaker at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, New York City, March 25-27, 1949 - Source - the Conference program, page 8.

Sponsor, Civil Rights Congress National Conference in Chicago, November 21, 23, 1947 - Source - the program of this Conference.

The Civil Rights Congress is one of the organizations which has been declared by the United States Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Signer of open letter to Congress for Defeat of the MUNDT Bill, HR 5852 - Source - Full page advertisement in the Chicago Sun-Times, May 11, 1948, page 37.

One of the signers of a letter from the Civil Rights Congress scoring the Subversive Control Act of 1948 - Source - Daily Worker, April 28, 1948, page 1.

Signer of statement of the Civil Rights Congress defending the Communist Party - Source - Daily Worker, April 16, 1947, page 2.

Speaker at the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy - Source - Daily Worker, April 5, 1948, page 7.

Participant in the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy - Source - Daily Worker, April 6, 1948, page 5.

Signer of statement from the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions - Source - Congressional Record, July 14, 1949, Page 9620.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in a pamphlet entitled Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, states that the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions is a Communist front organization.

AGNES SMEDLEY's book, Battle Hymn of China, recommended by the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy - Source - Far East Spotlight, July 1948, page 19.

It is noted that the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been cited as a Communist front organization by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of June 1948, Page 198.

The Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy has also been one of the organizations which has been declared by the United States Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that the Far East Spotlight is an official publication of the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

Contributor for the Far East Spotlight, March 1949, page 3.

Book reviewer in the Far East Spotlight, June 1948, page 15.

Signer of open letter to President TRUMAN on FRANCO Spain by the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee - Source - Mimeographed letter attached to the letterhead dated April 28, 1949.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is one of the organizations which has been declared by the United States Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

AGNES SMEDLEY, one of those who sent greetings to Mrs. ~~SUN YAT-SEN~~. Source - Far East Spotlight, November 1948, page 14.

Writer of article entitled "The Tokyo Martyrs", - Source - Far East Spotlight, March 1949, front cover, page 3.

Signer of statement defending Executive Board members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee - Source - Daily Worker, October 18, 1948, page 4.

Signer of greetings to women of Soviet Union by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship - Source - Daily Worker, March 9, 1948, page 5.

The National Council of American-Soviet-Friendship is one of the organizations which has been declared by the United States Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Signer of statement by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in praise of HENRY WALLACE's open letter to STALIN, May 1948 - Source - pamphlet entitled "How to End the Cold War and Build the Peace", page 9.

Contributor to The Liberator, October 1921, page 13.

Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect this magazine has been cited as a "Communist magazine" by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of June 25, 1942, page 18.

Contributor for the New Masses magazine in the following issues:

January 1931 - page 8
September 30 - page 9
December 15, 1936 -
February 1931 - page 10
May 18, 1937 - page 22
January 4, 1938, - page 5
September 1930 - page 3
October 4, 1938 - page 21

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, stated that the New Masses is a nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party.

Speaker at the Committee of Democratic Far Eastern Policy - Source - The Worker, June 5, 1949, page 11.

AGNES SMEDLEY praised in SAMUEL SILLEN's column - Source - Daily Worker - June 18, 1947, page 11.

AGNES SMEDLEY wrote article on China in The Worker, January 23, 1949, Page 12, Section 2.

The Worker Bookshop in New York advertised AGNES SMEDLEY's book ~~"~~Battle Hymn of China" - Source - circular of The Worker Bookshop, New York, entitled "Annual Clearance Sale", April 30 to May 15, 1948.

Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that The Worker Bookshop was cited by the Committee for Cultural Freedom, Professor JOHN DEWEY, Chairman, as under Communist control, influence, or in collaboration with the Communist Party.

AGNES SMEDLEY's book, "Battle Hymn of China", advertised in The Worker, March 23, 1947, page 6.

AGNES SMEDLEY's name listed in "Guide to Readings on Communism" - Source - Worker Bookshop publication, page 21.

Signer of statement defending 12 Communist leaders - source - Daily Worker, February 28, 1949, page 9.

Sponsor of the Bill of Rights Conference of the Civil Rights Congress - Source - Call to a Bill of Rights Conference, New York City, July 16-17, 1949, page 11.

Member of 102 Writers and Artists who protested the arrest of PABLO ~~N~~ERUDA, Communist, Chilean Senator and World famous poet - source - Daily Worker, April 7, 1948, page 13.

Signer of statement condemning "Punitive Measures Directed Against the Communist Party" - Source - The Worker, April 20, 1947, page 8.

Signer of statement defending Communist Party - Source - Daily Worker, April 16, 1947, page 2.

Speaker at the National Conference on American Policy in China and Far East - Source - Spotlight on Far East, February 1948, page 1.

Writer of article in the Far East Spotlight, March 1949, page 3.

Speaker at the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy - Sources - The Worker, June 17, 1949; Spotlight on Far East, May 1948, page 1; Spotlight on the Far East, February 1947, page 3.

AGNES SMEDLEY sent greetings to the Mother BLOOR Banquet - Source - Program of the banquet, January 24, 1936, pages 7 and 9.

Files of HCUA reflect that on January 24, 1936, there was held in the Hotel Lismore, New York City, a banquet in honor of ELLA REEVE BLOOR. According to the HCUA, ELLA BLOOR has been one of the most notorious leaders of the Communist Party in the United States for many years, she is unquestionably the best known woman member of the Party.

Files of HCUA also reflected that the name of AGNES SMEDLEY had been added to the FESTUS COLEMAN Pardon Petition.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of 1948, page 172, cited the FESTUS COLEMAN Committee as a Communist front.

Files of HCUA reflected that the name of AGNES SMEDLEY appeared on the photostatic copy of International Literature as one of the permanent contributors to International Literature.

The photostatic copy of International Literature in the possession of HCUA reflects that this publication calls itself the organ of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, and it is printed in the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Concerning the International Literature, the Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of 1938, page 444, stated that this publication is an organ of the Soviet International Union of Revolutionary Writers, or the International Bureau of Revolutionary Literature.

The files of HCUA reflected the following information concerning AGNES SMEDLEY, which was contained in the testimony of WALTER S. STEELE of the National Republic, and Chairman of the American Coalition Committee on National Security representing various organizations.

On Tuesday, August 16, 1938, before the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, he testified that "Universum Publishers and Distributors" with offices at 38 Union Square, New York City, where ABRAHAM KERTESZ was Manager, are publishers and distributors of some 11 or more Communist newspapers printed in the German language and hundreds of Communist books and pamphlets, all printed in German for distribution among the German-speaking people in the United States. Among the authors of some of the widely circulated publications, the name of AGNES SMEDLEY appeared.

STEELE also testified that in the "Guide to Readings on Communism", issued by the Workers Bookshop in New York City, 136 different special titles were listed in the "suggested reading" column. Among these titles, according to WALTER STEELE, appeared "Chinese Destinies" by AGNES SMEDLEY.

On August 17, 1938, WALTER STEELE continued his testimony before the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, and he stated that in 1933 (April 26-27) there was proposed a national convention of American Revolutionary Writers. He advised that the Congress of American Revolutionary Writers was held on April 26, 1935, at Mecca Temple, New York City. According to STEELE, the League of American Writers was born there.

He further testified that messages and greetings to this Congress were received from several persons in foreign lands and AGNES SMEDLEY's name appeared among those who sent such greetings. STEELE also testified that AGNES SMEDLEY was one of those elected to the National Council of the League of American Writers.

Concerning the League of American Writers, it is noted that this is one of the organizations which has been declared by the United States Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

WALTER STEELE, in testifying on August 17, 1938, before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, furnished the names of the contributing editors of the Negro Liberator. Among these names of contributing editors appeared the name of AGNES SMEDLEY.

Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that The Liberator is a "Communist magazine".

Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities also reflect that one STUART LILLICO, on November 22, 1938, testified before the Subcommittee to Investigate Un-American Activities. In a public hearing he testified he had attended the University of Washington in Seattle for two years and left there in 1930, and subsequently, went to the Orient to do newspaper work. He stated that while in the Orient he worked for the Shanghai Evening Post and the China Journal. He testified that the Chinese Communists

withdrew to Northwest China subsequent to 1934 and were visited there by a number of American correspondents and known Communist sympathizers. LILLICO (testifying in 1938) stated that since that time (1934) a number of these correspondents have been active in presenting the Communist case to the world. Among these correspondents, according to LILLICO, was AGNES SMEDLEY, "who has acted as a spokesman for the Chinese Communists for nearly a decade".

Appendix 9 of the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on Page 591, reflects the name of AGNES SMEDLEY as one of the contributors to the book advertised by The Book Union, Inc., by the name of ~~"Proletarian Literature in the United States"~~.

Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and the head of the International Publishers, official Communist publishing house, speaking before the First Congress of the League of American Writers, characterized The Book Union as an important part of the "publishing and distributing apparatus at our command". Information concerning the League of American Writers has been set forth previously in this report.

Page 968 of Appendix 9 of the files of HCUA, reflect that the name of AGNES SMEDLEY appeared on a list of names of persons who have contributed to the magazine International Literature, which is described by the HCUA as an organ of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers.

Page 1391 of Appendix 9 of the files of HCUA, reflect that AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the individuals who wrote for the Partisan Review during the period of its domination by the Communist Party.

The Partisan Review, according to HCUA files, made its first appearance with its issue of February-March 1934. It carried on the masthead the following description:

A bi-monthly of revolutionary literature
published by the JOHN REED Club of New
York.

According to HCUA, the Partisan Review was taken over by a group of self-styled revolutionists who had broken away from the Communist Party, but who still adhered to their Marxian revolutionary theories.

Files of HCUA reflect that JOHN REED Clubs were out-and-out Communist Party clubs, which were named after one of the original American Communists, JOHN REED, who died in Moscow and who was buried in the Kremlin.

The HCUA, in a pamphlet entitled Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, pamphlet being dated, April 19, 1949, set forth a list of names of persons who sponsored the American League for Peace and Democracy and who also sponsored the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace. Among this list of names appeared the name of AGNES SMEDLEY.

The American League for Peace and Democracy is one of the organizations which has been declared by the United States Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

This same pamphlet stated that a tabulation of the numerous Communist front affiliations of the sponsors of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace showed that 270 of the sponsors have been affiliated with from one to ten Communist front organizations. Among the names of these 270 appeared the name of AGNES SMEDLEY.

This pamphlet further reflected that AGNES SMEDLEY was affiliated with the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy which had been cited as subversive by the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

This pamphlet also set forth the name of AGNES SMEDLEY as being affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, and stated she was a supporter of Communist bookshops.

This pamphlet also indicated that AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the signers of statements defending the Communist Party on April 16, 1947, and April 20, 1947, and the pamphlet also reflected that AGNES SMEDLEY was a supporter of the Mother BLOOR Banquet, January 24, 1936.

This pamphlet also stated that AGNES SMEDLEY was affiliated with the Daily Worker and New Masses magazine. Further, that she was a sponsor of the World Peace Conference, and was listed as a speaker also before the World Peace Conference.

Confidential Informant of unknown reliability, b2
was formerly an official in the United States Government, advised he has b7D
known subject slightly for approximately 25 years, having known her as a "friend" of the family. This informant advised he had only seen her approximately three or four times in the past ten years, and that during the past ten years subject had stayed at his home on one occasion. He advised that from what he had seen of her and from what he had heard about her from persons who knew her quite well, he did not consider her to be an espionage agent, or a member of the Communist Party. He stated it was his opinion she is such a "screwball" he does not think she would be susceptible to the discipline required of Communist Party members. He also stated she is extremely emotional and he would call her a "rebel", meaning by this that she is the emotional type who is on the unpopular side of any question.

The informant advised there were probably many persons who think the subject is a Communist, having probably based their belief upon her writings. He stated although he had not read all of her books he felt it was necessary for anyone reading her books to bear in mind the period of time in world history during which these books were written. By this, he explained, that several of her books were written at the time when the Chinese Communists were waging war against the Japanese aggressors, and by so doing were pursuing a course which was popular to a great many Americans. Informant advised he did not mean to indicate that subject believed in the Chinese Communists because of their fight against the Japanese, but he stated he wished to show this was a possibility.

Informant stated that although he did not consider the subject to be a Communist, or a Russian espionage agent, he definitely believed her to be a Russian apologist. He stated his reason for so believing her to be a Russian apologist is based upon conversations with her during which time he made a statement condemning the Russians for their part in dismantling the factories of Manchuria. He advised AGNES SMEDLEY, upon hearing him condemn the Russians, literally "exploded". She immediately

WFO 100-17302

came to the defense of the Russians and tried to offer some defense for their actions, which was not based upon any kind of reasoning, according to the informant.

Informant advised he had last seen the subject approximately one year ago, and therefore, did not know whether she was still an apologist for the Russians. He also did not know whether she was pro-Communist. This informant further advised he felt quite certain she was not a member of the Communist Party, or an espionage agent.

- P E N D I N G -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contained the following additional information, which has not been set forth in the investigative section of this report:

AGNES SMEDLEY, member of a Committee to End the JIM CROW "Silver-Gold" system in the Panama Canal Zone - Source - back of letterhead dated March 16, 1949.

Signer of statement in support of HENRY WALLACE's statement being issued by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions - Source - Daily Worker, October 18, 1948, page 7.

Member, Writers for WALLACE, - Source - Political advertisement in the New York Star, October 21, 1948, page 20.

Member of the National WALLACE For President Committee - Source - Membership list of the Committee dated March 26, 1948.

Writer of letter attacking American Foreign Policy - WALLACE Supporters - Source - P.M. May 12, 1948, Page 21.

Member of Writers for WALLACE - Auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions - Source-Daily Worker, September 21, 1948.

Quoted with approval by Honorable HUGH DELACY - Source - Congressional Record, December 7, 1945, Page 11873.

AGNES SMEDLEY with the Communist New Fourth Army in Central China when Hankow fell - source - "Last Chance in China" by FRIEDA UTLEY, page 150.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Writer of article on China - Source -
National Guardian, October 10, 1949,
pages 1 and 3.

Biography of AGNES SMEDLEY in the Daily
Worker, September 21, 1934, page 5,
column 3.

The files of HCUA also reflect a 3 x 5
card which stated that AGNES SMEDLEY
spoke at a banquet arranged by L.S.N.R.
for BEN DAVIS - Source - Daily Worker,
June 21, 1934.

The identity of "L.S.N.R." did not appear in the files
of the HCUA. It is believed that the BEN DAVIS referred to is a Communist
Party functionary, and the "L.S.N.R." is the League of Struggle for Negro
Rights which has been cited by HCUA as a Communist front.

b2
b7D Confidential Informant [] referred to in the investiga-
tive section of this report, further advised concerning AGNES SMEDLEY that
AGNES SMEDLEY has been a friend of his mother for approximately 25 years.
He advised his mother, at the present time, is 72 years of age and lives in
Rockland County, New York. This informant stated he did not think it would
be a good idea to interview his mother inasmuch as his mother has reached
that point in her life where she is very easily upset, and unable to talk
coherently and intelligently.

The informant further stated concerning AGNES SMEDLEY
that she calls herself a "Jeffersonian Democrat". Informant also advised
that the only persons he knew who might know AGNES SMEDLEY quite well would
be anyone connected with the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy.
Informant stated he knew the names of none of these individuals, but felt
that anyone in that organization would know AGNES SMEDLEY quite well.

WFO 100-17302

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York City

Will attempt to locate [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] New York City, and interview him.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

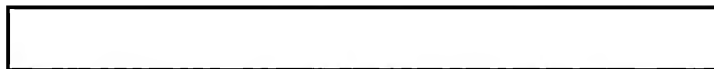
At Washington, D. C.

b7C

Will interview [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

WFO 100-17302

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT



business address, who requested his name be kept confidential.

b2

b7D

b7C

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 61-6580.

Bureau teletype dated April 27, 1950.

New York teletype dated April 25, 1950.

Mr. Payton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

AGNES SMEDLEY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

MAY 11, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to prior correspondence in the above-entitled matter.

For your information, please be advised that Agnes Smedley died on May 6, 1950, at the Oxford Nursing Home, Oxford, England.

It is noted that Agnes Smedley was under subpoena by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and it was expected that she would appear to testify before the above Committee upon her return from England.

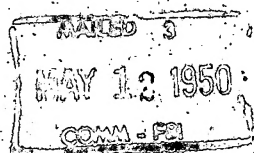
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61-6580
MAY 15 1950

DECLASSIFIED BY *Mat chumy*
ON... 6/16/42



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Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

54 MAY 18 1950

SAC, New York

MAY 21, 1950

Director, FBI

0
AGENTS SECURITY, WASH.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau File 61-6580
New York File 100-63282

Please be advised that on May 9, 1950, the Bureau's
Legal Attache, London, England, advised that subject died on
March 6, 1950, at the Oxford Nursing Home, Oxford, England.

The Washington Field Division is requested to discontinue
the national stop placed with the United States Customs Service.

cc-Washington Field

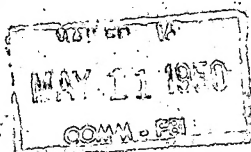
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-16-82 BY *gokhly*



WASH FROM NEW YORK

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3-35

PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., IS-R. REBUTEL MAY SIX LAST. THE REPORT OF SA JAMES T. O-BRIEN DATED APRIL TWENTY EIGHT LAST AT NY DID NOT SET FORTH ALL LEADS FOR NYO SINCE SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN GREATLY EXPANDED, AND INVESTIGATION WAS BEING EXPEDITED BY SEVERAL AGENTS, WITH NEW LEADS CONSTANTLY ARISING FROM EACH INTERVIEW. LEAD PAGE WOULD THEREFORE BE NECESSARILY INCOMPLETE IN VIEW OF EARLY DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORT, AND IT WAS DEEMED ADVISABLE TO INDICATE THIS BY SETTING FORTH A GENERAL LEAD. WITH REFERENCE TO LEADS FOR OTHER OFFICES, ALL SUCH LEADS WERE FURNISHED BY TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU AS WELL AS TO THE COVERING OFFICE, SO THAT THE BUREAU IS PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF ALL OUTSTANDING LEADS OF THIS TYPE. THIS A. M. RADIO NEWS BROADCASTS MENTIONED SMEDLEYS DEATH IN ENGLAND. THE NEW YORK TIMES INFORMATION DESK TODAY VERIFIED THE REPORT OF SMEDLEY-S DEATH IN ENGLAND ON MAY SIX LAST. IN VIEW OF THIS, OUTSTANDING LEADS FOR THIS OFFICE WILL BE RE-EVALUTED TO ASCERTAIN WHAT REMAINING INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED AND SUBMISSION OF LEAD SHEET WILL BE HELD IN ABEYANCE. BUREAU OBSERVATIONS REQUESTED WITH RESPECT TO WHAT SPECIFIC LEADS OR TYPE OF LEADS SHOULD STILL BE COVERED. IN VIEW OF SMEDLEYS DEATH.

SCHEIDT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

END

NY R 6 WA LEA

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-16-82 BY [signature]

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. MAY 25, 1950

Transmit the following message to: NEW YORK

URGENT

RECORDED - 114 61-6584-282
AGNES SADDLEY, WAS, IS-R. RE NEW YORK TEL MAY EIGHT LAST. IN VIEW OF
SUBJECT-S DEATH ON MAY SIX LAST, AT OXFORD, ENGLAND, AS VERIFIED BY
LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON, YOU ARE INSTRUCTED AS OFFICE OF ORIGIN TO
RECONSIDER AND RE-EVALUATE ALL LEADS PRESENTLY OUTSTANDING. ALL OFFICES
WITH LEADS PRESENTLY OUTSTANDING SHOULD BE ADVISED BY TELETYPE TO CON-
TINUE THEIR INVESTIGATION, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE OFFICES HAVING
LEADS THAT THE NEW YORK OFFICE FEELS SHOULD BE COVERED. THE EVALUATION
OF ALL LEADS SHOULD BE MADE IMMEDIATELY AND THE BUREAU ADVISED BY TELETYPE
OF ALL LEADS REMAINING IN THIS CASE. THE BUREAU INITIATED THE ESPIONAGE
INVESTIGATION ON SADDLEY ON NOVEMBER FIVE, FORTYSEVEN, FOR THE PURPOSE
OF DETERMINING WHETHER SADDLEY WAS ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF
OF A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT FROM NINETEEN FORTYONE, THE DATE OF HER RETURN TO
THE UNITED STATES. IT IS THE BUREAU-S OBSERVATION THAT FUTURE INVESTIGATION
IN THIS CASE SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO COVERING LEADS FOR THE PURPOSE OF
DEVELOPING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. IT IS ALSO THE BUREAU-S OBSERVATION
THAT MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND PERSONS CLOSELY ALLIED TO THE
COMMUNIST PARTY AND COMMUNIST FRONTS SHOULD NOT BE CONTACTED FOR INFORMATION
UNLESS YOUR OFFICE HAS SPECIFIC INFORMATION THAT THEY POSSESS INTELLIGENCE
INFORMATION AS A RESULT OF THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH SADDLEY. IN SUCH CASES,
BUREAU AUTHORITY SHOULD BE REQUESTED TO TAKE SUCH ACTION.

COPIES DESTROYED
JUN 13 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DATE 8-16-82 BY SP/ellwng

SENT VIA

Per